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THE FLIGHT OF TIME.

Time speeds away, away, away;
Another hour, another day;
Another month, another year,
Drops from us like the leaflets sere;
Drop like the life blood from our hearts,
The rose bloom from the cheek departs;
The tresses from the temples fall;
The eyes grow dim and strange to all.

Time speeds away, away, away;
Like torrent in a story may,
He undermines the stately bower,
Uproots the tree and snaps the flower;
And sweeps from our distracted breast
The friends we loved, friends we blessed,
And leaves us weeping on the shore
To which they can return no more.

Time speeds away, away, away;
No eagle through the skies of day;
No wind along the hills can flee
So swiftly or so smooth as he.
Like fiery steed from stage to stage,
He bears us on from youth to age,
Then plunges in the fearful sea
Of fatheomless eternity.

SOMEBODY.

As I pursue my daily tasks,
Upstairs and downstairs, in and out,
Each room I enter bears the trace
Of Somebody who's been about.
In mother's room Miss Dolly sleeps,
All tucked away in Someone's bed;
And on the window ledge I find
A file of soldiers painted red.

A stately castle, built of blocks,
Is tottering on the nursery floor;
A basket filled with weeds adorns
The handle of the nursery door;
In Daddy's tub I see afloat
A wondrous navy, large and small;
And—where it has no right to be—
Upon my desk Somebody's ball.

If Chopin I attempt to play,
Somebody climbs into my lap;
And Somebody comes stealing in
If I lie down to take a nap.
And when, again, I try to write,
Somebody takes my pen away;
Or if I wish to go abroad,
Somebody begs, "O, mother, stay!"

So many stiches to be sewn,
So many buttons to put on,
With whips to make and toys to mend,
And endless knots to be undone—
O God, I pray these tasks may still
Be mine with every coming day!
How could I live if thou wouldst take
Somebody and my cares away?
—Mabel Whitmore in Good Housekeeping.

HOW TO PROPOSE AT HARVARD

First, drop mamma, for you must be alone—
A man can't "pop" before a chaperone;
Then choose a site—the Yard is just the place,
Beneath the Chinese lanterns' magic blaze—
But if the band is playing "Rag-Time Lou,"
And if the crowd all "rubberneck" at you,
Then take her somewhere where the light is dim—
Take her to Beck, or even to the Gym.
When you have found a site, ask her to sit
With you, and watch the juicy June bug flit;
Or spring some other like poetic thought,
For by poetic words they oft are caught.
Recite to her some drip about the moon,
That great round orb that loveth those who spoon;
And speak of love, of ceaseless love galore
(But do not speak of those you've loved before!)
Then cast a few deep breathings on the air,
Put on a look of seeming sad despair,
nd ery aloud: "My college life is done!
e got to face this cruel world alone—
ne I have to face its fearful knocks,
h none so poor to mend my holey socks!"
then, if she's the girl she ought to be,
'll shyly mutter: "Well, what's wrong with me?"
—Harvard Lampoon.

ARK TWAIN'S BOX AT THE THEATRE

Mark Twain can thank his daughter the pleasure he had in witnessing the duction of Gay Lord Quex at New k the other evening, with John Hare the leading role. Mr. Clemens is a rm admirer of the English comedian, l when he expresed a desire to witness performance Mr. Frohman promptly ged him to accept a box for Wednes- y evening. When the humorist mar- aled his family up to the Criterion box ice and asked if a box had been reserv- for Mr. Clemens he was met by an ur- e and polished negative. ith that desperately foolish look

DID YOU SAY MARK TWAIN?" ED THE BOX-OFFICE MAN.

h always distinguishes the victim of x office chill, he sidled out from be- the brass rail to be greeted with an al jeer by his daughter.
think, father dear, that there's a ked wane in your popularity," she ghed.
h, did you say Mark Twain?" cried box-office man. "I beg your pardon. is a box for Mark Twain."
anded out the envelope and it was at the humorist was able to beam ay and players from a much-ob- box.

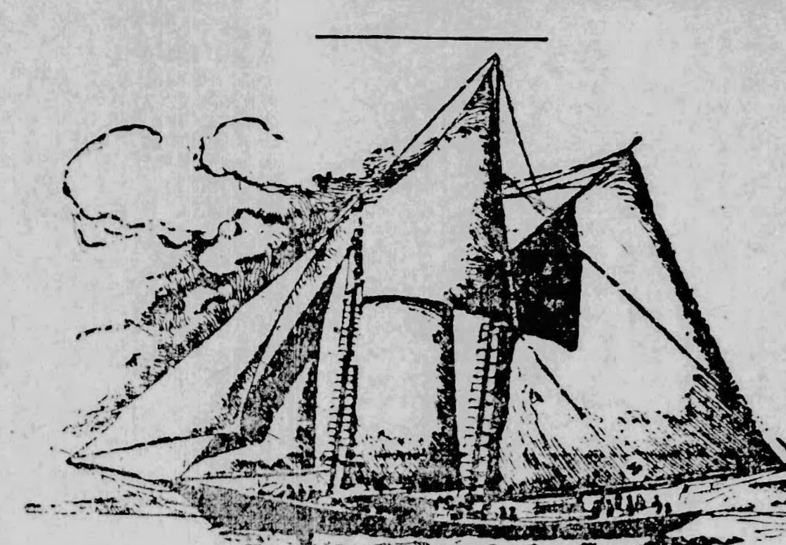
Better Than Deed.

the Virginian who lived in the d log cabin with a family of had told me that 40 acres of his a solid coal bed, I asked him d was all right.
had no deed, sah," he rather plied.
Have you no papers at all?"
ers 'tall, sah. I jest squatted n this year land 30 years ago and year ever since."
If you have no papers won't the ome along some day and bounce ?"
skassly, sah—not skassly. That ly, sah, that the real owner has ong three different times and and every time he got killed and ive it up. Deeds and sich things ight 'nuff in their way, but my bar'l seven feet long is a heap ight around year."—Cleveland Paler.

Mistakenly.

vering tramp at the intersection and Washington streets had en men in succession for a dime to purchase something for a n to eat, and had received the re from each of the eleven.
," he mumbled, savagely, turn- greasy collar, thrusting his his trousers pockets, and ng toward La Salle street, ey call this town the hobo's —Chicago Tribune.

SCHOONER POLLY, PRIVATEER OF 1812



There is probably no ship sailing in any waters with a more varied and interesting history than that of the little 65 ton schooner Polly of Calais, Me., Capt. McFarland, owner and master. Built in Amesburg, Mass., in 1805, the stanch little craft recently started on her 96th year of service, the oldest schooner afloat in American waters, and perhaps the oldest in the world in point of active service.

The Polly now confines her work to voyaging along the Maine coast. In early life she was regarded as one of the fastest schooner on the seas. Even now, after nearly a century's buffeting of the seas of many lands, the stanch little coaster can show her heels to many of the more modern craft she meets from Calais to Boston.

Over fourscore years ago the Polly's decks bristled with guns as she scoured the seas preying upon British commerce under command of Capt. Jeduthun Upton, of Salem, Mass., until she was captured by his majesty's ship Phoebe of 44 guns. Although the captain and crew were taken to England and held as prisoners of war for seven months, the brave Polly escaped that ignominy, her English prize crew joining the fortunes of Uncle Sam.

Temporal Power of the Papacy.

If information from the capital of Italy be correct, the faithful of the Roman Catholic church will be called upon, before many months, to accept, as a matter of faith, the doctrine that the temporal power of the Pope is absolutely essential to his independence, and necessary to full ecclesiastical supremacy.

It may be well to remind the reader that it has not been necessary, since the Vatican council of 1870, to convene an ecumenical council to declare a new dogma or belief. That council declared the infallibility of the Pope in all matters of faith or morals. Hence, should the Pope decide ex cathedra that a certain dogma becomes a matter of faith, it follows, from his infallibility, that it does not need the assent of a council. It becomes at once necessary that all Catholics throughout the world shall believe it or suffer the stigma of heresy.

The promulgation of this dogma will simply crystalize into the body of Catholic faith a proposition which has been maintained by many theologians of the church, both ancient and modern. The propositions upon which it is supported are as follows:

1.—Rome is the seat of the head of the church by Divine ordinance, and therefore the possession of the city is absolutely ordered by God.

2.—It is absolutely necessary that the Pope should possess temporal power, and rule as an earthly king or potentate, in order that he may be perfectly independent of all civil authority and influence other than his own.

These opinions have been the position of prominent theologians of the Roman Catholic church, at least since the Council of Florence, in A. D. 1412, which declared it to be a matter of faith "that the Pope should be exempt from all secular jurisdiction." The council of Trent, in 1645, referred to the alleged divine ordinance by which he is exempt from all secular jurisdiction. Pius IX asserted, on numerous occasions, that temporal power is absolutely essential to the independence of the Papacy; and his successor, the present Pope, Leo XIII, in 1878, asserted the necessity of temporal power to secure and preserve the Pope's "spiritual liberty," and he has repeated it at different times.

The temporal power of the Pope dates back over a thousand years. In the sixth century, Athalaric and Theodatus granted the Pope of Rome jurisdiction on each side of the Tiber. Near the close of the eighth century Pepin and Charlemagne confirmed Papal dominion over Rome and a considerable area of Italy. The only break in the continuity of temporal rule over Rome occurred in the fourteenth century, when Pope Clement V, who was a Frenchman by birth, removed the papal seat from Rome to Avignon, a city in France belonging to the Holy See, where the Popes continued to reside for 70 years.

The downfall of the temporal power occurred in 1870, when the Papal States became part of the kingdom of Italy, and Rome was made the capital. These proceedings were bitterly resisted by Pope Pius IX., but he was powerless. The people of Rome and of the Papal States were stanch supporters of Italian unity, and hailed the coming of the Italian army with joy. They were and are good Catholics, but they preferred to live under Victor Emmanuel rather than under the rule of the priests.

The Italian parliament and king did all possible to safeguard the spiritual independence of the Pope. All Popes were made independent of Italian laws and given sovereign honors throughout the kingdom. To compensate the Holy See for the loss of revenues, 3,000,000 francs, or $60,000, a year were granted, but this has been persistently refused by both Pius and his successor, Leo. Notwithstanding this position of public enmity, and the continued protests against the occupation of the Papal States by the Italian government, there has been a sort of secret understanding between the Vatican and the Quirinal—the Papal and the Italian court. Monsignor Anzino, the chaplain of the royal family, was the person who acted as mediator, and through him the many matters which necessarily came up for adjustment between the two were arranged in friendly fashion. This has been kept up for thirty years, in spite of the fact that the king of Italy rested under the ban of excommunication.

Apparently, however, the relations between Pope and King are inimical. No member of the royal family has even been permitted to enter the Vatican grounds, and even officers and soldiers wearing the Italian uniform are barred. The Pope is never seen in the streets of Rome, lest his being on Italian soil should be taken as an admission that he had relinquished the temporal rights he claims. But, per contra, Victor Emmanuel was granted the privilege of having mass said in the Quirinal palace, and in 1878 permission was given to administer the sacraments to the dying king, and his body was allowed interment in the Pantheon—where recently the body of his murdered son and successor was also laid.

The hope of the restoration of the temporal power has never been abandoned by the Holy See. It was first believed that Catholics of other European countries would influence their own governments to interfere to wrest the States of the Church from Italy. The triple alliance of Italy with Germany and Austria-Hungary prevented any interference by France, which maintained an army at Rome for many years, to uphold Papal authority. This force was withdrawn when the war with Germany broke out, and the absorption of the Papal States into the Kingdom of Italy speedily followed. The Italians themselves, good Catholics though they are, deem the holding of Rome essential to the maintenance of Italian unity.

Nevertheless, the Holy See has not abated its efforts. The indications are that an effort has been undertaken in English-speaking countries to have the Catholics bring political pressure, through their own governments, upon Italy. Here in the United States, it is said that those who are endeavoring to incite feeling on the subject hold that temporal dominion over the city of Rome is sufficient. But it may well be doubted if the government of the United States will ever attempt to interfere in the matter.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

BOYS WHO MANAGE A GOLD MINE

In the Cripple Creek district near Anaconda is the smallest gold mine in the world and its owners and operators are the smallest persons on earth engaged in the pursuit of mining. It is owned by the Yellow Kid Gold Mining company and is capitalized at 30 cents. It is controlled by the O'Brien Brothers, three in number, and as a miniature project is

SMALLEST MINE ON EARTH.

one of the most important and interesting in the district.

Dan O'Brien, 5 years old, is the engineer and president of the company. His bland countenance can be seen in the accompanying illustration, peering out of the Yellow Kid shafthouse, which is just four feet in height. He is full of original ideas, which he carries out with enthusiasm.

Bart O'Brien, boss ore sorter and treasurer of the company, is 9 years old. His position as ore sorter was given him by reason of his superior knowledge of mineral. He is seen at work in the illustration at the ore bins of the Yellow Kid, which consists of soap boxes.

John O'Brien is the "head push" and general superintendent of the company. In the illustration he is seen doing the duties of "top man." When not thus employed he works in the shaft, which is now down 25 feet and has three levels.

The three O'Brien boys built the entire plant of the Yellow Kid unaided, taking as their model the Morning Glory mine, just above them on the hill. The entire equipment, gallows frame, ore cars, buckets, bins, screens, dump, bell signals, shafthouse, tools and implements are exactly like those of the big mines of the district. Their father is the superintendent of the Morning Glory, and although they imitate him in some respects, the development of the Yellow Kid mine is being carried out on original ideas. The three young miners live in the neat frame cabin shown in the picture, where they retire each night after a hard day's work. The Yellow Kid mine does not indulge in any night or graveyard shifts, for the entire force puts in 12 hours of peaceful slumber that only comes to clear conscience and tired muscles. It is the ambition of the O'Brien boys to succeed their father in the management of the Morning Glory mine, and they are rapidly equipping themselves for this serious duty.

Explained.

Mrs. Housekeep—Why did you leave your last place?

New Housemaid (young and pretty)—Well, the couple I lived with didn't agree.

Mrs. Housekeep—Why should their disagreements bother you?

New Housemaid—Why, the mistress didn't like me, but the master was quite fond of me.—Philadelphia Press.

GOOD STORY ON CARTER AND ROOSEVELT

Washington politicians are smiling at a story in which several western senators figure conspicuously. One day recently Senator Carter of Montana was talking with a number of friends in his committee-room when they suddenly arose and in gleeful tones sang these words:

The Irish and the Dutch—
They don't amount to much.
Then hurrah for the Scandinavian.

Senator Carter and his friends then laughed in chorus. The music and the words recalled the campaign trip of Theodore Roosevelt through the northwest. Senator Carter was in the party, and so was Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who is a Norwegian by birth. He is a delightful companion, full of good stories, thoughtful and courteous, and became, withal, such a favorite on the trip that Senator Carter was inspired to compose the expressive, if not elegant, verse.

Carter's ancestors were Irish and Roosevelt, of course, glories in his Dutch descent, but according to the verse

The Irish and the Dutch—
They don't amount to much.

And, so, all through the northwestern tour, the Roosevelt party hurrahed for the Scandinavian, with the accent on the "an." Sometimes the jolly statesmen would say "Scandihoovian," but that was when they felt particularly good after a hard day's work.

Some of these days Senator Carter is going to repeat the verse in a speech, so that it can go into the Congressional Record. He thinks it ought to be preserved for the delight of future generations.

P. S.

I, Henry C. Hansbrough, senator from North Dakota, being duly sworn, do hereby depose that Senator Carter is not the author of the famous lines beginning:
"The Irish and the Dutch—
They don't amount to much."
H. C. HANSBROUGH.

Talking about Senator Hansbrough, a

"SWEDISH ORATOR!" SAID HEITFELD TO HIMSELF, "HANSBROUGH DOESN'T KNOW A WORD OF SWEDISH."

good story is told by Senator Heitfeld of Idaho. Heitfeld says that during the campaign he heard that Hansbrough was scheduled to speak in three little towns in northern Idaho, mostly populated by Swedes. He wondered why his colleague had been sent into that particular section, and so he took a train and went up to hear him speak. The first thing that met his eye as he alighted at the depot was a huge poster with these words:

SENATOR H. C. HANSBROUGH
the Eloquent Swedish Orator,
will address the people, etc.

"Swedish orator!" said Heitfeld to himself. "Hansbrough doesn't know a word of Swedish. What sort of a game is this?"

Investigation showed that the posters, when originally printed, bore the name of Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota. Senator Nelson was taken sick, or for some other reason could not keep the appointment, and Mr. Hansbrough was substituted. His name was pasted over Nelson's, but "the eloquent Swedish orator" was allowed to remain.

MARYLAND GIRL TO WED GREEK BARON

At last the engagement of Miss Brown, the daughter of former Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland, to Baron Rudolf Lehman, consul general for Greece to the Netherlands, has been announced. Rumors of the betrothal were current in

MISS MAY BROWN.

Baltimore some months ago, but their truth was denied by Governor Brown. Their present confirmation has set the tongues of the gossips to wagging.

Miss Brown first met the baron when he was an attache of the Greek legation at Washington. The acquaintance was renewed and soon ripened into affection while Miss Brown was on a visit to Europe during the early part of last year.

NORMAN HOLT
A STORY of the CIVIL WAR
By General CHARLES KING
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CHAPTER XV.

A gleam of light in the midst of the darkness of despond had come to Norman Holt at last, but it was all too brief. Two days only did he see Kate Ray, and her gentle mother. One long talk only, and that in the presence of the officer of the guard, was he permitted with these old and dear friends. Even though by this time it was known that the Rays of Lexington had held fast to the cause of the Union, there were stories afloat, and stories believed, that the heart of the proud Kentucky girl was pledged to a gallant soldier in the Southern army, and that there was frequent correspondence, maintained who could say how? Everybody seemed to know Henry Holt had been her devoted admirer. Everybody seemed to take it for granted that the affair was settled—everybody, that is, except a possible few with hopes of their own. Everybody seemed to have heard that since his escape from the guards and his rescue by Morgan's cavalry, Henry Holt had been seen at the old homestead, and, further more, had been "looked for" about Lexington. There were not lacking stern-hearted generals in the Union army to hold that the Rays knew too much of our force and the disposition thereof, and who objected to their being allowed to wander at will within our lines. The statement that they had come to Nashville solely to cheer and comfort Norman Holt only strengthened the belief in Kate's engagement to his elder brother, and augmented the vague feeling that had so unaccountably lingered that Norman Holt, at heart, at least, was disloyal. Just one long talk had been permitted them, a talk in which she told him that she had, indeed, written a long letter, mainly about home matters, but incidentally much that she believed about Daisy Lane and more about Mr. Malloy. It was her belief that the parents were striving to induce Daisy to accept that young man, and that Daisy was valiantly standing out against them. It was her belief that the Malloys, father and son, were obtaining the same influence over Mr. Lane that the senator had exercised over Judge McIntyre, and she deplored it more than she could tell. Had Norman no suspicion as to the fate of her letter? Norman had, but no proof, whatsoever. The man to whom it had been entrusted had long since been sent to hospital with fever, and was now a deserter from the army and could not be found. She told him of Belleview—that it was still safe, still cared for by the overseer and his family, and surrounded by many of the old colony of blacks, though how they lived, and apparently throve, was a mystery. The doctor had at last accounts been visiting his sister, but he remained with her only a few days. Henry, and here, though Kate's clear eyes fell not, and she looked Norman full in the face, the color deepened in her cheeks at the mention of the name—Henry was well and on duty with Gen. Bragg, and counted on seeing Kentucky again in the near future, a very significant piece of information, perhaps, for a loyal girl to possess, yet it was the open boast, as it was the lively hope, of the whole South that the battle flags would be flaunting along the Ohio before the world was much more than a month older. And Kate declared to Norman among other things that she knew Henry in no way accused him save for having sided with the North, as he expressed it, against the South. It was a favorite sophistry to ignore the Union in the matter, and to hold that it was only section against section, not the Union struggling for life. But when Norman asked the question, "How about father?" she faltered. She could not reply, because she knew the fiery old physician had heard it all, had heard of Henry's capture by Sheridan's troopers, guided, brother against brother, by the younger son, and that the father's wrath was beyond description. Trust a woman to divert a man from a perilous topic! She had saved the next bit for just such an emergency.

"Only four days ago, Norman, I saw Daisy," said she. "I spent nearly two hours with her at the old house in Fourth street. But Mrs. Lane never left us." Norman had glanced up quickly at the first announcement. His eyes again fell at the last. He knew what she would say. There had been no opportunity for confidences. The Lanes had heard with great sorrow, said she, of this new trouble that had come upon him, but confident, at least Mrs. Lane so expressed herself, that he would come through "with flying colors." Daisy, speaking of color, had little or none. Daisy looked white and wan. Her mother said it was the heat. They had been accustomed to go to the country for the summer, but this year they felt they could not leave Cincinnati. Mr. Lane was on duty in front of Washington with McDowell's corps, and they were very anxious, for "Stonewall" Jackson was nearing the Rapidan. McClellan was hurrying out of the Peninsula. The army didn't like or trust the new general from the west, and things were at sixes and sevens. Mr. Lane wrote that he was fearful that big battles would be fought around Washington, and that the south would make a dash on Cincinnati. "Mrs. Lane talked all the time," said Kate. It was Mr. Lane said this, or Mr. Lane wrote that, Mr. Lane thought all manner of things, and it was evident to the clear-sighted girl that Mrs. Lane was nervous, anxious and ill at ease, that her incessant chatter was to prevent questioning of either Daisy or herself, and so, although Kate had stayed and lunched with them, she came away with as little knowledge of their real sentiments toward Norman as when she entered the house. Neither had she opportunity to refer to Mr. Malloy and to what she considered his persecution of Norman. But there had been one significant episode to which she made no allusion whatever. She did not wish Norman to know that, as she left the house, followed to the door wistfully by Daisy, volubly by her mother, there on the steps, as though just about to enter, stood a portly prosperous-looking, somewhat overdressed man of fifty years or more whom Mrs. Lane at once addressed as "Senator," and whom Miss Ray knew at once to be the senior Malloy. As she glanced back over her shoulder she saw one piteous look in Daisy's white face and it haunted her all the way to Nashville. Thither had they journeyed under escort of Major Marshall, a near neighbor and old friend. There had they communicated at once with Enyart, and presented their letter to the commanding general, who received it and then dubiously, and within 48 hours of their arrival Enyart received orders to the front, Marshall to the rear, and the ladies were politely told that Major Marshall would escort them back to Louisville, where ruled a new general commanding the department, a patriot who knew not Kentuckians and feared them, even gift-bearing and professing loyalty. Kate Ray was wrathful, indeed rebellious, but her gentle mother curbed the rising indignation and ready tongue. It was "Bog" Enyart who most felt and could least resent the general's act.

"Be of good cheer, Holt, my boy," he had said to the prisoner, as he shook his hand. "Even if they have to find in accordance with—that one-sided evidence, they'll be sure to recommend, and when the case comes up for review you'll be all right."

"Be of good cheer, Norman," murmured Kate, with brimming eyes, as she clasped both his hands in hers. "Somebody's been at work telling tales at our expense, as they have at yours, but once back in Kentucky we can watch over your interests, and we will."

Be of good cheer, indeed! One or two junior members of the court in the course of the long, long trial that followed strove to cross-question and to extract evidence that might tend to shake the strong testimony accumulating hour by hour against him, but, just as before, when Capttain Wing could have cleared him of the charge of treachery at Belleview, so, now, the one man whose evidence might save him was either dead or a prisoner in the enemy's lines. Neither Wing nor Corporal Connolly had yet been heard from. In those rays the accused could not take the witness stand in his own behalf. He could only make a statement. In those days the judge advocate was not excluded, as now, from the deliberations of the court upon the evidence. He was there to argue and to plead, if need be, the cause against the prisoner; and did it. On the last day of the trial, Norman Holt had read with choking voice his brief, soldierly, but solemn appeal. He reiterated what Malloy had denied under oath, that the one witness who could have aided him had been practically ordered by Malloy to cross the bridge, to creep within earshot of the enemy. He declared that he believed now that it was all part of a deliberately arranged plan to ruin him. He believed the coffee given him had been drugged. He had no evidence of any kind to offer, unless they could summon his old captain as to character, or that new young brigadier general Sheridan who had urged his being commissioned. The judge advocate said he was ready to admit that the captain could testify to his having been a soldier without a flaw. So might Sheridan though he had only seen him once. These were after all, matters of individual opinion and had nothing to do with the case. The question before the court was whether or no Holt had gone to sleep on his post in the immediate front of the enemy; and when the court was cleared and closed for deliberation the prosecution remained to argue, the defense went back to jail.

And three weeks later, with a stroke of his pen, the general commanding the department—Grant and Buell being farther to the south watching the mysterious moves of Beauregard and Bragg, approved the findings and confirmed the sentence of the court, "two-thirds of the members thereof concurring," that Private Norman Holt, Co. C —th Ohio Volunteer Infantry guilty of the crime of sleeping on post, be shot to death by musketry.

There was a strange, solemn scene when, in the presence of his guard and certain of the prisoners, the order promulgating that sentence was read. The young officer on whom devolved the painful duty, had marched with him many a day, shoulder to shoulder, in the battalion of cadets, and, though not in the same class, had known him well, and so was not surprised at the calm, resolute bearing of the almost friendless soldier. Holt well knew what to expect. Before the order was in print the rumor was on the streets and flying from camp to camp.

"The—the date will be announced in a day or two," said the aide-de-camp, in a voice that grew husky and almost inaudible. Something in Norman's pale, sad face moved him in spite of official effort. "The general has directed me to ask you if you have any—any wishes to express."

"Yes," said Norman, promptly, firmly. "Yes, one. I ask that the officer who swore my life away may be required to complete his work—that Lieut. Malloy be ordered to command the firing party."

CHAPTER XVI.

September, and all the north was in wild alarm! Lee, outfighting Pope and outstripping McClellan, had leaped the Potomac, and was swinging northward through the heart of Maryland, his flankers riding within hail of Washington. Bragg, dodging Buell, was bursting into Kentucky, where Kirby Smith was already at work, his foremost troopers shaking their fists and flaunting their guidons in the very face of Cincinnati. At the national capital there was amaze and despond. Throughout the southland was mad exultation. Through Nashville, day after day, poured the divisions of the old army of the Ohio, hanging on the left flank of the foe, yet never checking his stride. The peril of the union oppressed every loyal heart. The fate of the old flag hung in the balance. "Let the dead bury their dead," moaned the over-weighted president. "Every man must be at the front. I cannot grant a leave." It was in answer to the plea of a convalescent colonel, begging only for two days in which to carry home the body of his beloved wife, who had nursed him and his men through the Chickahominy fever, only to fall at last herself a victim. Those were days in which individual cases could hardly look for presidential action or interference, for days and nights were given up to public business. In the magnitude of the cares of the commander-in-chief, the peril of the nation, small wonder was it that there seemed little hope of bringing to the presidential ear the lone case of an humble private, over whom the death watch had been set, for whom there would be no week to come unless he signaled "Hold."

Enyart, shot in fierce calvary encounter near McMinnville, had been borne to hospital. Gaffney, still invalided, had been transferred to a camp for convalescents. Norman Holt was utterly alone. One week—only one week—and the stern soldier at the head of the department had said he must face the firing squad, that the army might learn its fearful lesson that sleeping on post meant death.

He had written to the Rays, who had taken refuge in Louisville while Lexington was invaded, but until the fourth day no answer reached him. Then it came in the form of a letter from Captain Enyart's mother, saying that Mr. and Miss Ray had gone to Washington two days before his letter reached the house, and knowing their anxiety on his account, she had opened it and telegraphed. It seems Major Lane, too, was ill of a fever, and his wife and daughter had been sent for. Mrs. Enyant was in deep distress about her son, who, with other wounded, was being slowly trundled out of Tennessee. But she dreaded lest Forrest or Morgan should swoop down upon the train. All the world looked black to her, but she could find time to write words of hope and cheer to the lonely and condemned prisoner. Womanlike, she could not believe it possible that so atrocious a sentence could ever be carried out. Long years of peace had dulled our people to the fearful possibilities of war.

Five of the seven days were gone. Nashville was in wild commotion. Bragg's triumphant hosts had crossed the Cumberland, pounced on the Louisville railway and were heading for that city hard as they could go. Buell had hastened through, leaving Thomas to command a day or two, then bidding him follow. Thomas had turned the situation over to Negley and hurried away with his fine division, and still a great force was left to hold this vitally important state capital, and the eyes of all men were turned northward watching for the first sign of the tremendous struggle that must ensue the moment Bragg could be brought to bay. And in those days there drooped alone, apparently deserted of the world and forgotten save by his sentence, the young soldier whose loyalty was costing him his life.

The one wish he had expressed savored too much of the melodramatic to find favor with the general in command, yet there was method in it, for Holt had reasoned that, while Malloy might not flinch at false swearing, now that he had either to swear falsely or admit that his report of the affair in the first place was largely untrue; still, he might, probably would, lack the nerve to give the word that should stretch his rival dead at his feet. Holt did not know that only to an officer of the provost marshal was such unwelcome duty assigned, and that under no circumstances would it be saddled on a material witness. Notified that his request could not be granted, he asked that at least Lieutenant Malloy should be required to attend the execution. Even that ordeal might be too much for him, and prompt him at the last moment to confess the truth, but Malloy had been sent with the other witnesses in haste to join their regiment, marching with McCook to the rescue of Louisville. Sheridan, too, they told him, was now at the head of the division. All so near, and yet, under the circumstances, powerless to aid him.

There dawned a day in late September when the clouds hung low upon the sodden earth, for the heavens had mercifully opened and poured out their torrents on the parched and thirsty hillsides, and drowned out the dense clouds of choking dust through which had been tramping steadily northward the long columns, gray and blue, all now one uniform shade of dirty white. The flag hung limp and heavy on Capitol Hill. The furrowed ridges to the south were crowned with low-lying mist. The coal smoke from the steamer funnels along the muddy banks flattened out across the surface of the swollen river. The skies still wept and all nature seemed in sad accord with the strange, solemn ceremony staged upon the open, undulating fields between the southward stretching pikes. In long blue lines, forming three sides of a hollow square and facing inward, a brigade had taken station and stood in silence and at rest. Behind them swarmed by hundreds the idlers of the camps, the negroes of the city streets, the curious, the morbid. In the center of the square a freshly turned mound of earth lay along a yawning, narrow rectangle—a new made grave. Shrill and wailing and to the accompaniment of the throb and roll of the mournful muffled drums, the notes of Pleyel's hymn arose and fell on the heavy air, as into the square, with slow, funeral step, came marching a little column. Foremost the field musicians of the provost guard. Then a lieutenant with a dozen infantry, their arms reversed, their eyes downcast. Following came two staff officers in saddle, and then a two-horse team with a long, open wagon, surrounded by guards with rifles loaded and on the shoulder. Within the wagon, from which all but the driver's seat had been removed, upon a long, rectangular box of unpainted pine, sat a young soldier in the union blue. The box nearly filled the length of the wagon, and somebody in authority, noticing this, and being possibly a deputy master of ceremonies for the occasion, had told the lone occupant to sit faced to the rear. Obediently, passively, he had submitted, and, with dark, mournful eyes, from which all light of earthly hope had fled, he sat looking sadly over the crowded road and over the dripping fields—over the heads of the guards who followed close at the tailboards—guards whose very glances were furtive and ashamed when they glanced at all. In that solemn funeral procession there came but one more vehicle, a buggy, in which, seated beside the hired driver, was a gray-haired chaplain, whose lips seemed moving constantly, as though in prayer; whose eyes were often uplifted, as though imploring divine intercession; often closed, as though to shut out from sight the unutterable sadness of the young face before him; yet when they opened again were fixed upon it in tenderness and sympathy unspeakable. Six thousand strong, soldiers in rank, spectators in nudging, shouldering, neck-stretching, gaping swarms, the onlookers watched the coming of that mournful little cortege, and never dreamed that that very morning, for over half an hour, that gentle soldier of the cross had earnestly, eloquently, vehemently pleaded with the general at whose order death was to be dealt, despite the recommendation of the court for mercy, and had pleaded all in vain. "Cruel? Yes!" was the final answer. "But unless this army learn that death alone can be the punishment of the sentry who sleeps upon his post, something far more cruel will happen any night. I would not remit it were he my only son."

The head of the column had reached the grave, and there, irresolute, marked time. The provost marshal, charged with the execution of the sentence, sat in the saddle, facing them, but knew not what to do. Every ceremony laid down in the regulations, guard mount, review or dress parade, these fellows of the army of the Ohio could be counted on to do without appreciable flaw. Without ceremony, too, they had done to death many a man along their blazing front, but this ceremonious shooting of a fellow soldier in cold blood was another matter. One colonel, reining about, gave the command attention to his grave faced line. The other two followed suit, and military propriety, so far as they were concerned, had been observed. It was the escort itself that seemed uncertain, and the column halted. Then the staff officer and the provost marshal rode together and compared notes and opinions, but none of the three had ever seen the like before, and the mode of procedure was not prescribed in the tactics Just one thing the provost marshal knew, and that was, in case the firing party failed, through nervousness or deliberate design to kill the condemned man, it would become his duty to finish him with the pistol, and the provost marshal was wondering what his wife and children and fellow-citizens of Chicago would think of him as an amateur Calcraft, and prayed to God the volley might spare him—and not the prisoner.

Then the senior staff officer bade the drums and fifes strike up again and follow him. He led them twenty yards beyond to the gaping mouth in the face of the field, filed them to the left, the escort followed, and presently he had them in line again, their backs to the center regiment, the grave in their front, and beyond them, 200 yards away, the upward the slope of Overton ridge to stop such bullets as might elude the living target. The wagon, too, reined to one side, the buggy followed, the chaplain, with brimming eyes, stepped slowly forward and extended a helping hand to the young soldier, who thanked him in a low tone, but vaulted easily over the tailboard and stood erect, unbound, unshackled, and took his place by the chaplain's side. The guard looked unhappily about them and the provost marshal, after a whisper with his associates, rode over and said in low tone: "Get that—that box out, some of you, and bring it over here." It took personal orders from the sergeant to induce three of the guard to lay their rifles aside, and sliding the long box over the creaking, protesting tailboard, to bear it over to the grave where, after much muttering talk and impatient gesticulation, it was placed close to the edge of and parallel with the cavity, the firing party meanwhile drearly looking on. Then, over at the right of the regiment forming the east side of the square, a bugle sounded and a little cavalcade came riding into view. A general with four or five staff officers and half a dozen orderlies entered the square, but halted as soon as well within, as though unwilling to come closer to the scene. Then the marshal and his friends again took counsel. "I suppose you'll have to read the order," said he to the senior, "and—he ought to be at the coffin, oughtn't he?" he added in a lower tone.

"Yes, and afterward he must be blindfolded," answered the other, thanking God he didn't have to carry out his own suggestion.

"Chaplain, will you and—and the prisoner please step this way?" said the provost marshal. "Right here—yes, that's right," for the condemned soldier, calmly removing his cap, had taken the position of attention.

"Don't read—just yet," whispered the major to the assistant adjutant general, who, sitting very high on his horse, and clearing his throat, was glancing about at the three regimental lines, as though wondering if he was expected to make them all hear, and yet sit facing the prisoner. In the cuff of his gauntlet was tucked a copy of the fateful order, and he wanted to get through with his part of the business as quickly as possible. Then he could ride off back to the brigadier—anywhere out of sight or seeing. But the provost had bethought himself of another thing. One of the twelve rifles told off for the execution should be charged with only a blank cartridge, eleven with ball. One man was destined to fire a harmless shot. No man was to know which. Any man might, but for the kick, perhaps, believe that his was the blank, and that, therefore, he had no part in the sad work. But how was this loading to be accomplished without their knowing? This was something the major realized he should have thought of before. Here, silent and somber, in line, stood the firing squad. There, huddled about the wagon, were the guards with their sergeant. An idea occurred to the officer. The rifles could be loaded by the guard while the condemned man was facing the adjutant general and listening to the long order that presently was to end his earthly career. Then guards and firing party could temporarily exchange. "Go ahead, captain," whispered he, "read the order." And, glancing about him at the dull blue ranks of the silent square, the staff officer again cleared his throat and nervously began.

With the first faltering words the clouds that had for a time retained their tears began again slowly, but heavily, to weep. Two or three big drops pattered on the paper, already shaking in the officer's hand. Holt, unbound, unfettered still, but bareheaded, stood calmly, sadly at attention, his dark eyes fixed upon the reader's face. The gray haired chaplain had stepped forward and placed himself silently by the side of the condemned man. A young officer, the aide-de-camp who had borne the general's message to him, had announced his intention of standing by his comrade of cadet days, but unaccountably he had failed to appear. "I don't blame him," thought the chaplain, as he looked upon the solemn preparations. Off to one side, beyond the wagon, the provost marshal had moved the firing squad, and now they were stacking arms. With pale, awe-stricken faces, the drummer boys stood gazing at the prisoner and listening in bewilderment, to the long technicalities of charge and specification as the reader proceeded. Two officers with green sashes under their waist belts had come forward from the east side of the square, saluted the provost marshal and joined the group about the wagon, which had been moved a dozen yards back of the grave, so that the entire brigade, drawn up to witness the last ceremony and profit by the same, could to the last man have unobstructed view. All eyes seemed fastened on the turned heap of earth and the bare pine box beside it—the mounted reader, the two silent listeners. Behind the adjutant general, a few paces retired, sat in saddle his comrades of the staff. Behind him, fifty yards away, all its mounted officers on the flanks or in rear of the file closers, stood the centre regiment. In the gap between its left flank and the band of the eastward battalion, the brigade commander and his staff and orderlies were grouped, and as one of the latter rode forward and tendered a poncho to his chief and held his broad brimmed black hat while the general poked his head through the slit and settled the rubber on his starred shoulders, another horseman, a young staff officer, rode swiftly in from the Franklin Pike, and sat in saddle at salute as the brigadier again straightened up. Not a word was exchanged. Significantly the aide pointed to an official envelope protruding from between the second and fifth button of his uniform coat. Significantly the general raised his gauntleted right hand and motioned toward the sombre little group out in the centre of the square. The firing party had once more resumed their arms and stood at the wagon awaiting orders. The surgeon, with long, folded handkerchief in his hand, had stepped up in rear of the prisoner. It was the bandage prepared to blindfold his eyes, shutting out for the last time the blessed light of day. But surgeons both, the provost marshal, the associate staff officers, the chaplain, whose arm began to tremble violently, guards, firing party—all save Norman Holt and the reader now found themselves staring at a new arrival, the aide-de-camp who came riding slowly forward and reined in just a little to the left rear of his senior's stirrup.

Solemnly the adjutant general read the closing words: "The proceedings, findings and sentence in the foregoing case of private Norman Holt are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed." Solemnly he read the fateful order requiring that the sentence be carried out in the presence of as many of the garri-

son as could be spared from their station, and when he dictated the general thought to have no less than a full division on the spot. Solemnly the date and time were announced, and the provost marshal charged with the execution of the order, and with the last words, "By command of Major General Blank, B. F. Nemo, assistant adjutant general," the reader slowly folded his paper, turned and bowed to the provost marshal.

And then rode two yards farther to the front the young aide-de-camp, touched his cap, and handed to his senior the envelope that nestled in the breast of his trim uniform coat. Eagerly it was grasped. Quickly was it torn open. With eyes that lighted with sudden joy and relief unutterable, the soldier read, and then the voice so choked and hoarse the moment before, rang out on the misty air like the clarion tone of the stirring call he loved, and over the sodden fields and away to the fog-wreathed ridges to the south, the thrilling voice proclaimed so that all men might hear and know and thank God with him:

"And now the commanding general directs me to declare that the prisoner stands pardoned and restored to duty by order of the President of the United States."

"O, may God bless Abraham Lincoln!" went up the cry from the chaplain's lips, as he clasped a reeling, swaying form in his strong and tender arms.

(To Be Continued.

STOLE STOCKING FROM HIS FOOT

Story of Most Accomplished Thief in All Chicago, and His Queer Feat.

"Talking about slick thieves," said Captain Lavin, of the stock yards police station, to a Chicago Chronicle reporter, "the uncrowned king is a Polish Jew who lives out in my district. If he had as much brain matter as he has ingenuity and as much daring for big crimes as he has for small ones Sherlock Holmes couldn't get within a mile's walk of him in a thousand years. You smile.

"Ask the boys who keep a watchful eye over the unsophisticated stock raisers who the man is they fear the most. They will tell you it is Moses Klinxi. He is afraid of turning a big trick, but when

TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THE COUNTRYMAN.

it comes to getting a watch chain, an overcoat, some trinket or the spare coins in a stockman's pocket Moses beats any light fingered artist in the county.

"During the live stock show Moses stole a stocking off the foot of a Canadian who had a pen of Cotswolds on exhibition; stole it when the fellow had his big cowhide boots on, and never disturbed the boot of the foot the stocking was on, and the fellow was wide awake when it was done. One of my men caught Moses while he was getting away with the goods.

"There were half a dozen people around within a few feet of the sheep-breeder and Moses when the theft was committed. This is no fairy tale.

"It was one of the big days of the show," continued the captain. "The Canadian was busy talking to some western people about his breed of sheep. He was sitting on a bale of hay. Moses was shambling through the sheep section. How he escaped my men and got inside is something that he alone could tell. He edged up to the group around the Canadian. One of my plain-clothes men caught sight of him and he noticed that Moses was busy with his hands.

NABBED BY A SPECIAL OFFICER.

"He could not see what the fellow was doing and waited. In a few moments Moses dropped something into his overcoat pocket. The plain-clothes man took hold of him and reaching into the overcoat pocket drew out a ball of red yarn. He walked Moses back to the group, and holding out the ball of yarn asked if any of the men had been 'touched.' They looked and shook their heads negatively.

"The next morning the Canadian came over to the police station. He wanted to know if that 'old Jew' was under arrest. Moses had been run in on general principles, and I asked the caller what had happened to him. He held up a red sock. 'The Jew stole the other,' he said to me. 'See here,' and he put his cowhide boot on a chair in my office and pointed to a little hole in the toe. 'Yesterday afternoon that fellow stole my sock through this hole. He unraveled it and wound it into a ball. One of your men caught him but I did not know the yarn belonged to me until last night when I pulled off my boot and found the sock was gone.'

"Moses admitted the theft. He said he saw a bit of the red sock through the hole in the toe of the boot, and he noticed it was a good quality of yarn, and taking the blade of his knife he started the raveling, knowing that the man was too busy talking to pay any attention to the loss of a sock."

Tried It on Tenants.

A Chicago woman who met an acquaintance on a Rush street carette the other day looked so sad that her friend asked her, "Is there any one sick at your house?"

"No," she answered. "It isn't that."

"No bad news from any of your relatives?"

"No; not that."

"Well, what is the trouble?"

"Why," she said, finally, "I will tell you. The landlord of our flat buiding has invented a new furnace that he thinks will save coal."

"Well, does it save coal?"

"O, yes," said the woman, sadly. "It saves the coal, but everybody in the flat is slowly freezing to death. It's awful to live in a house owned by an inventor who tries everything on the dog."—Chicago Tribune.

Making His Kick.

Fweddy had served a little lunch in his own apartments to a friend or two, the principal dish being a prairie chicken.

"I awsked them," he told the butcher the next morning, "what kind of meat they wanted, and they said white meat. When I calved it, baw Jove, it was all dahk meat, and I felt like thutty cents! I want you to make it good, suh!"—Chicago Tribune.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Blade has received the following new volumes from the publishers named:

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd street, New York:

The Winning of the West, by Theodore Roosevelt, tells of the settlement and organization of the states west of the Alleghanies after the Revolution. Every American interested in his own country's history should read these volumes.

Sanity of Mind, by Dr. David F. Lincoln, discusses the nature of mental derangement, degeneracy, education, self-education and our social and civic duties.

Survivals is a pretty book of poems by Lewis F. V. Randolph. It is illustrated.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

A Literary History of America, by Prof. Barrett Wendell, is a most valuable work, bearing the marks of a long and thorough study of the subject.

Sharps and Flats, by Eugene Field, is a collection of the verse and humorous sayings of the lamented Chicago writer, and should have a place in the library of every admirer of his.

From L. C. Page & Co., 212 Summer street, Boston:

Dauntless, by Ewan Martin, is an interesting historical novel of the days of Charles I and Cromwell.

Every Day Living, by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton, is a series of pleasant essays about events common to our life. It is one of the Day's Work series.

For His Country, by Marshall Saunders, contains two beautiful stories, and is an excellent book for any boy or girl. Well illustrated.

From the Penn Pub. Co., Philadelphia:

Bockers and His Chum Peggy, is an illustrated story of two boys and a yellow dog, by Margaret Compton. All young people will enjoy it.

His Lordship's Puppy is a delightful story for children, by Theodore C. Elmslie. The scene is in the college town of Oxford, England.

The Walcott Twins, by Lucile Lovell, is a splendid story for boys and girls, which will make them laugh right heartily.

Quotations is a collection of strikingly original sayings by various literary people, made by Agnes H. Morton.

Letter Writing, by Agnes H. Morton, contains suggestions, precepts and examples of business and social correspondence.

From Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York:

Thrilling Days in Army Life, by Gen. Geo. A. Forsythe, includes accounts of the author's experiences during Sheridan's ride, at Appomattox, during a frontier fight and an Apache raid.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 33 West 23d st., New York:

The Funny Side of Politics, by Geo. S. Hilton, is a 300-page volume, filled with quotations from speeches of public men, on topics of political interest.

From the Henry Altemus Co., 507-513 Cherry st., Philadelphia:

The Joys of Sport, by W. Yorke Stevenson, is a set of clever essays on this title, bright and amusing, and cleverly illustrated.

From Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon st., Boston:

Visiting the Sin, by Emma Rayner, is a story of mountain life in Kentucky, about 25 years ago. It is a novel, but the events are all founded on facts.

From Dana, Estes & Co., Boston:

Snow White, or the House in the Wood, by Mrs. Laura E. Richard, is a poetic romance, pathetic and yet daintily humorous.

From Life Pub. Co., 19 West 31st st., New York:

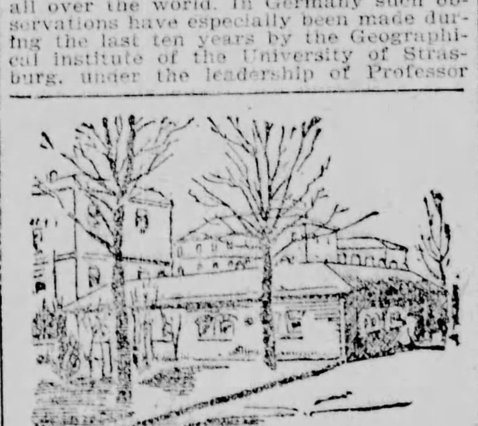
Overheard in the Whitting Family is a richly-illustrated book, composed of drawings by C. Allen Gilbert, with witty and amusing explanatory lines.

From Cassell & Co., 79 West 18th st., New York:

The War Office, the Army and the Empire, is a review of the British military situation in 1900, by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Foster, with an introduction by Lord Rosebery.

NEW OBSERVATORY FOR EARTHQUAKES

It is only recently that the study of earthquakes has been carried on scientifically. It is thought, however, that valuable results can not be attained if such observations are carried on systematically all over the world. In Germany such observations have especially been made during the last ten years by the Geographical institute of the University of Strasburg, under the leadership of Professor



NEW EARTHQUAKE OBSERVATORY AT STRASBURG.

Jaehnke, a well-known geographer. Last year the administration of Alsace-Lorraine appropriated the amount of 200,000 marks for the construction of a special building and the necessary outfit for carrying on such observations. This building as shown in the accompanying cut, was recently completed. All available technical means were used in building this house in such a way as to protect the instruments to be used against any influence liable to result from the traffic of the surrounding streets. The same great attention was paid to attaining a uniform temperature, stillness and dryness of the air within the various rooms of the building.

The building has a length of 45 feet and a width of 30 feet, and is divided into four observation rooms, the bottom of which lies eleven feet below the level of the street. The observation building proper is entirely surrounded by a second building, three feet apart from the walls of the former, and at no point connected with it. Roof and walls of this outer building consist of cement and lecton. Chimneylike ventilators are provided on the roof of the outer building, so that a current of fresh air circulates in the open space between inner and outer buildings. The roof of the outer building is covered with a three-feet thick layer of gravel and then topped off with roofing paper. It is the only building of the kind in the world. Our cut represents only the outer structure, within the walls of which is inclosed the observatory itself.

It Is Indeed.

"He's a veterinary surgeon, but since the automobile began to replace the horse, he has turned his attention to dogs and other small animals."

"Literally, then, his practice is going to the dogs, eh?"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Financially.

"What happened when you fell in love?"

"I was broke."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated by cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by paleness, nervousness and more or less general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she was eighteen years old, manifesting itself by a bunch in her neck, which caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore.

It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when she was thirteen years old, and developed so rapidly that when she was eighteen she had eleven running sores on her neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited by professional treatment, but according to their own unsolicited statement, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That positively corrects the scrofulous disposition and radically and permanently cures the disease.

OLD PEOPLE

Have a charm of their own when they are not weak and feeble, but hale and hearty, enjoying the sports and pleasures of youth though they cannot participate in them. The whole secret of a sturdy old age is this: Keep the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect order. The young man who does not think of his stomach will be made to think of it as he grows old. It is the "weak" stomach, incapable of supplying the adequate nutrition for the body, which causes the weakness and feebleness of old age.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It makes the "weak" stomach strong, and so enables the body to be fully nourished and strengthened by the food which is eaten.

"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians, but they could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Eureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me, could not retain food on my stomach; had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and little 'Pellets,' and improved from the start. After taking twelve bottles of the 'Discovery' I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health for one of my age—60 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

COPPER KING TO BREED TROTTERS

There is every indication that Thomas N. Lawson, the Boston copper king, intends to give something of an impetus to the trotting meetings of the near future. During the last two seasons he has been a conspicuous figure, as well by extensive purchases as by the performances of his grand colt Boralma and other good ones in his string.

His latest move was the purchase of a farm near Boston, where he will build a track and establish headquarters for his stable. It is also probable that in the future Mr. Lawson will breed in a small way, as he owns a wellbred and fast stallion of the aged class in Poindexter,

THOMAS LAWSON STARTS A STOCK FARM.

while his 3-year-old colt Dreamer has the best of blood lines and took a record of 2:24¾ this season, showing the ability to trot to 2:10.

Thus far Boralma is the only real crack the Boston man has secured in all his purchases of ready-made trotters, and as people who become interested in trotters always want to breed a few of their own, it was natural that he should secure a farm. Mr. Forbes, Mr. Thayer and several other Boston men who own famous trotters have farms and utilize for breeding purposes the mares they purchase originally for breeding.

Mr. Forbes has three stallions of world-wide fame in Arion, Peter the Great and Bingen, and his brood-mare list is headed by the ex-champion Nancy Hanks. Mr. Thayer's stallion is Baron Wilkes, one of the best sires of trotters, and the addition of Mr. Lawson to the ranks of Boston breeders will give life to the sport in New England.

It is rather more than suspected that Mr. Forbes was a bidder on Mabel Onward, the mare that Mr. Billings secured to mate Lucille at the auction in Chicago. An official in the Burlington road, in which Mr. Forbes is the largest stockholder, is thought to have acted for him, but Messrs. Billings and Creighton carried the price far beyond what it was thought the mare would bring.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The czar of Russia makes it a rule to spend at lest three hours every day with his children, to whom he is deeply attached.

The sultan of Turkey is a great lover of the theatre and a student of the European drama, in which subject he is said to be very well versed.

Ernest Brenner, the new president of Switzerland, is only 44 years old, but is one of the ablest international lawyers in Europe. He is a native of Canton of Basle.

President McKinley is to be presented by the California lectors with a souvenir ballot box suitably inscribed with the figures of that state's Republican majority.

Frank T. Howard, a millionaire of New Orleans, has announced his intention of giving to that city a sum of money for the erection and conducting of a model school.

Representative Frank Eddy, of Minnesota, has the reputation of being the shabbiest man in congress, but perhaps he don't deserve it. The most poorly dressed member is not necessarily the shabbiest.

Anticipation.

"Now, auntie, you know I want to marry Jack, and you know you are going to leave me all your money so we can set ourselves up nicely."

"But, good gracious, child, I am not going to die yet!"

"Of course you're not, you dear old thing, and I wouldn't have you for the world. But didn't you ever get any fun out of anticipation?"—Life.

Amenities.

Mrs. Braggs—Of course you knew we had moved out of your section of the city.

Mrs. Snaggs—O, yes.

Mrs. Braggs—The neighborhood we're in now is much better.

Mrs. Snaggs—Strange! That's what everybody is saying now about the neighborhood you left.—Philadelphia Press.

A Money Maker Once.

Hungry Henry—Yes, kind lady, I used to make lots of money before the money power crushed my trade.

Kind Lady—Oh, them octopuses! What did you work at?

Hungry Henry—I was a counterfeiter, mum.—Baltimore American.

ROMANCE OF EX-SLAVE

He Gave the Late Presiden Arthur His First Law Case.

The ex-slave who gave to President Chester A. Arthur his first law case, although a very old man, is alive and well and resides in Ashtabula, Ohio, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. His interesting and thrilling experiences would fill a good-sized book, but his history in connection with the first case tried under the fugitive slave law in New York state, is of the most consequence. This famous case was known throughout America as the "Lemmon slave case." The result was a notable victory for his adroitness

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

as well as an achievement for young Arthur. Mr. Arthur's debut before the bar in this case gave him considerable practice.

Richard lived as a slave until he was twenty years of age. Then the boy was sold to a new master and compelled to bid goodbye to his mother forever. The injustice of being snatched away from his near and dear relatives burned deep into his heart, and he had not gone a mile from the old plantation until he made a sudden dash for freedom from his new master. The mountains of Virginia offered a friendly shelter, and here for more than a year this young colored man lived undiscovered by his pursuers. The anti-slavery agitators who herded sheep in these mountains furnished him food from time to time.

Finally Mr. Johnson decided to make a desperate attempt to leave the mountains and reach Ohio, where many people were expressing great sympathy for escaping slaves and aiding them on to a point from which they could take passage to Canada. Johnson had almost reached a place of safety when he was captured.

Had Richard not escaped from the prison as he did in three months' time, his stay might have been indefinite. But one night he broke past one of the guards as he opened the jail door and being then not far from Ohio, he at last reached a better land. This was in 1848.

One day while waiting on the tables in the dining room of a Cleveland hotel he heard a gentleman at his table read in the morning paper something about a Jonathan Lemmon arriving in New York with slaves from Virginia. The article went on to say that the slaves could be freed under the fugitive slave law, but that some one was necessary for the abolitionists side of the case who could tell something of the history of the slaves in question. Richard quickly recognized the name "Lemmon" as that of his first master, and after hearing the description of the eight slaves which Lemmon had brought to New York, he realized that they were his brothers and sisters and their families. Going to the kitchen and removing his apron, Richard announced that he would leave at once for New York. He had saved some money in the bank, and the amount proved sufficient to pay his fare to and from New York and help pay the attorney's fees in the case. This was in 1852.

The eight slaves in question were being taken by Jonathan Lemmon and his wife from their old home in Virginia to Texas. The stop in New York was made to transfer to another vessel. On arrival in New York the slaves were safely guarded from the public gaze, but through the efforts of a sympathetic colored barber, who was aboard the boat, but who held free papers, the news of the transferring of these slaves reached the ears of the abolitionists. A search was instituted aboard the vessel and the slaves were found. The abolitionists took them in charge and removed them to a house several miles distant to await the result of the trial for their freedom, which was also to be a test case.

Mr. Johnson arrived in New York in the evening, and after consultation with the abolitionists who were interesting themselves in the case, he decided to employ a rising young man, namd Chester A. Arthur, who was studying law with E. D. Culver. Culver had previously been employed to defend the slaves in this case also. Arthur had been but recently admitted to the bar. Culver gave Arthur the management of the case, and the young man put forth his best efforts. Later Mr. Arthur was given other cases of a similar nature to handle.

Lemmon, the slave owner, employed for attorney Henry Lauren Clinton, one of the foremost lawyers of New York. The claim which the Lemmons set up was that they were simply en route through New York to Texas, and that they had as much right to transfer their slaves as they did their baggage. Justice Paine was on the bench.

The eight slaves were not of much value as witnesses for their own cause for the reason that they were badly frightened by the situation and the fact that they were untutored. Johnson, proved to be just the witness whom the abolitionists wanted, and his testimony had much to do with freeing the eight to Canada.

A Sneer.

"I have given the best years of my life to the service of my country," said the statesman, leaning back in his luxurious chair.

"Given?" echoed the visitor from the old home. "W'y, Bill, all the folks down our way says you sold 'em."—Indianapolis Press.

His Theory.

Papa—There were no such toys as those when I was a boy.

Johnny—May be Santa Claus was only learning his trade then.—Puck.

A PRIVILEGE

Thrown Away Entirely.

It is curious to observe how hard it is for some people to give up coffee drinking after they have become at least half satisfied that it is the cause of their ill health, but it becomes an easy task to give it up when one takes Postum Food Coffee in its place, providing, of course, that Postum is made according to directions, for then it has the rich, beautiful color, and a satisfying taste, while the rapid improvement in health clinches the argument.

A young lady at Cambridgeport, Mass., says: "When it was shown to me plainly that my ill health and excessive nervousness was largely due to the coffee habit, I realized that I must give it up, but it was next to impossible to do so. However, I made the trial and took Postum Food Coffee, with the mental reservation of the 'privilege,' as I termed it, of drinking coffee once a week.

"Little did I dream what a true friend Postum was destined to become to me. The old stomach trouble left, the nervousness vanished, and good, natural, healthy sleep came to my relief. In less than six months I felt like another person, I was so well and happy.

"The 'reserve privilege' in regard to using regular coffee was thrown to the winds. I have not the slightest desire for it; in fact, I very much prefer my Postum to any coffee."

Cures Baldness

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Shining Scalps, Eyebrows and Eyelashes.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

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The above cuts plainly show for themselves what the remedy will do.

The remedy has cured thousands and no one need fear that it is harmful. We do not ask you to take our word for it or anyone else's. Send for the free trial and learn for yourself just what this wonderful remedy actually does.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. By sending your name and address to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2554 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, they will mail you prepaid a free trial of their remarkable remedy.

THOUGHT THE MANAGER WAS A GENTLEMAN

Frank Wyatt, the London artist, actor, singer and manager, has combined several professions for so many years that it is hard to say in which one he is most popular. He and Mrs. Wyatt (Miss Violet Melnotte) built and still own the Duke of York's theatre. Mr. Wyatt succeeded George Grossmith in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and his Duke of Plazatore (n the Gondoliers) was one of the most humorous performances ever seen at the Savoy. He has been sixteen times to America, mak-

"YOU MUSTN'T COME HERE, SIR. THIS IS BEHIND THE SCENES."

ing a brilliant tour on one occasion with a company of Italian pantomimists.

The following blunder of a Drury Lane fireman occurred when Mr. Wyatt was playing in La Fille de Mme. Angot. One night he left the Lane earlier than usual to go to an at home, having dressed in his room at the theatre. He had just gone through the stage door, when he recollected a message that he had been commissioned to give to one of the ladies. So he turned and hurried back into the theatre. "Stop! You can't go in there, sir!" exclaimed the fireman on duty. But Mr. Wyatt took no notice and ran across the stage, as the curtain was down, pursued by the fireman, who caught him up as he reached the opposite side, with the indignant protest: "You mustn't come here, sir. This is behind the scenes!" "I know it is," said Mr. Wyatt, "but I'm a member of the company. Don't you recognize me. I am Frank Wyatt." "Oh, I beg your pardon, sir!" exclaimed the fireman, "but I thought you were a gentleman!"

Your Best Work

Cannot be done unless you have good health. You cannot have good health without pure blood. You may have pure blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now. You cannot realize the good it will do you until you try it. Begin taking it to-day and see how quickly it will give you an appetite, strength and vigor and cure your rheumatism, catarrh or scrofula.

All liver ills are cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

GRANT'S GRANDDAUGHTER SOON TO MARRY

Nellie Grant's daughter is soon to become a bride. For some time past Mrs. Sartoris has been residing in Washington, where as Nellie Grant she was exceedingly popular during her father's two terms as President of the United States. Miss Sartoris made her debut in Washington society four years ago. She is highly accomplished, a linguist and a brilliant conversationalist. Her beauty and wit have made her much sought after by the younger set in Washington. Her fiance is Timothy

MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS.

Nichols, a wealthy young resident of New York, popular among the younger social and exclusive club set.

Wouldn't Hold Much.

Mamma—Why are you so quiet, Robbie?

Robbie (aged 6)—I was thinkin' how glad I am Christmas doesn't come in the summer time.

Mamma—Why?

Robbie—'Cause I wear such teenty-weenty little socks in the summer time. —Catholic Standard.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Cutting Shingles.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to W. H. P., Campbell, Ark., I would say that I have had several years' experience in cutting shingles. Saw the timber as long as you wish the shingles, not more than 18 inches nor less than 16 inches. Take all the sap out, also the heart, and bolt with the grain. Steam thoroughly in a closed box with a sheet iron bottom, when they are ready to cut. For cutting a machine is used, having a large knife one-half inch thick, 22 inches long, set in a frame which works up and down against a table. The block or bolt is laid on the table and slabbed smooth. Always cut from the back to the heart, with the diameter grain of the wood, and never with the circular grain. A large lever worked by hand operates the knife. Iron guards are placed on the sash behind the knife, extending a foot below it. The middle guard is about three-sixteenths of an inch nearer the block than the two end ones. Balance the block over the middle guard, and first against one end guard and then the other, to make the butt and point come alternately from one end and then the other. I think no one who has not had experience could build a machine or make good shingles. An outfit will cost about $75, the knife alone costing $25. The only wood soft enough to cut that will make good shingles is poplar. Cottonwood, elm and basswood cut easily, but will not last long. Chestnut also cuts easily but splits in cutting, and so does pine. Oak cuts hard and splits in cutting. The durability of cut shingles depends largely upon being laid with the checked side down, as one side checks in being pushed from the knife. Only experienced men can tell the checked side, but the sun and rain will soon find it.—A. V. H., Hemlock Grove, Ohio.

Durable Whitewash.

Editor Farmstead:—What will make a good and durable whitewash suitable for barn and other outbuildings made of undressed boards?—J. C. G., Duncan, N. C.

The following recipe is the one used by the lighthouse board of the treasury department in whitewashing government lighthouses. It answers on wood, brick and stone nearly as well as oil paint:

Slack 1-2 bushel of fresh lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; 3 pounds of ground rice put into boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; 1-2 pound powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of glue, dissolved in warm water. Mix these well together, and let the mixture stand several days. Keep in a kettle, and when used put it on as hot as possible.

Corning Beef.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to the inquary of F. W. H., Clark, Mo., in The Blade of December 27th, I will send the following recipe for corning beef: 5 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. brown sugar, and ¼ lb. saltpetre to 100 lbs. of meat. We think this is very nice.—H. A. G., Blissfield, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—This is a good way to cure beef: Pack the beef tight, and cover with brine made as follows: To each gallon of water add one quart of salt, two ounces each of sugar, saltpetre and salaratus. The water should be hot, to dissolve these; when nearly cold pour on the beef. It will keep good without boiling up the brine as we usually do. Just try it and let us know through The Blade how you succeeded.—D. O. W., East Jewett, N. Y.

For C. C.'s Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to tell C. C., East Fork, Ky., what to do for his cow. First, get some corn ground, feed two quarts of this meal and one quart of wheat bran morning and night, wet with water and a small tablespoonful of salt added. For three or four feeds also give a teaspoon rounding full of saltpetre in each feed, and plenty of clean water to drink.

Next, the milk is too cold. After it is strained, set on the edge of the stove until it gets quite hot, or until wrinkles form on the surface; then set in a cupboard or safe near the stove, and let it stand 36 or 48 hours. When you get enough cream for a churning set near the stove until sour. Don't let it get too sour, or there will be white specks in it. If it foams, set the churn in some hot water (not boiling). It will come in about five minutes if it is like ours. If it does not sour readily, stir in one-half cupful buttermilk or sour milk in cream. Report results.—Farmer's Wife No. 2, Bangor, Mich.

Old Wounds or Proud Flesh.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to an inquiry as to curing old wounds and proud flesh: Take soft soap, spread on heavy cloth large enough to cover the wound, cover the soap with common table salt and apply. If one application does not remove the proud flesh, repeat. Usually twice is sufficient.—G. A. B., Hamlet, Ind.

Care of Young Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—To keep rabbits from barking young trees, take quite old, strong lard, rub the tree trunk with this often. It will often last for years.

To prevent borers or worms in young trees, cut hickory poles two or three feet long, lay one on either side of the tree in July or August. About the last of October or the first of November, gather up and burn them, and you will destroy all that would infest your trees.—G. A. B., Hamlet, Ind.

Concerning the Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to have some information as to the best method of gettting the rats destroyed in the chricken coop. They are becoming a nuisance. Is there any way of driving away or destroying them without endangering the chicks also?

Also, what it the best method of destroying chicken lice?—F. V., Archbold, Ohio.

Shut the chickens in the crops at night; then put poisoned food outside for the rats. In the morning carefully remove all the latter before you let the chickens out.

For lice, you can buy at any drug store Persian insect powder, which is to be well dusted into the feathers of each chicken separately. They can be prevented by keeping the chicken house absolutely clean, removing the droppings daily; paint the perches with coal oil and give the chickens plenty of dry dust, so that they may take dust baths.

INQUIRIES.

Angora Goats.

Editor Farmstead.—I should be glad to learn all possible about the Angora goat and its value as to wool and flesh; whether hardy or not for this latitude. A reply through the columns of your valuable paper would be much appreciated.—F. F. S., Steel's Depot, Ala.

We hope there is some one among The Blade family who has had experience with Angora goats, and will give our Alabama friend the benefit of his knowledge.—Editor Farmstead.

Scum on Eye.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced person tell me what to use to remove a scum from a mare's eye?—H. L. T., Carl Junction, Mo.

Rape for Pasture.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to have some information about growing rape for pasture. When should the seed be sown, and how much to the acre? Is it good pasture for hogs and young pigs? How does it compare with clover as hog pasture, and will one acre of rape produce as much or more pasture than an acre of clover? Will it withstand drouth, and how long will it last—that is, will it stand pasturing from spring until fall? About when would it be ready to pasture—at what age or height? I have never seen rape growing and know nothing about it, so would like to have all the information I can get. Our soil is a black loam.—C. E. S., Elm Center, O.

Barrenness.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Jersey cow that never brought a calf. She is six or seven years old. Can some reader tell me how to bring her in?—G. A. B., Hamlet, Ind.

Coal for Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Is coal slack of any benefit to hogs? Will some hog raiser explain?—L. S., Rushville, Ill.

SCARCITY OF STEERS.

Montana Ranges Need 60 Per Cent. More Than They Have.

Heretofore the annual convention of the National Live Stock association has been the occasion of a vast amount of trading between the range men of the North and the breeders of the Southern states. Salt Lake City, during the present week, is expected to break all previous records as a market for young Southern steers, and it will be no great surprise if contracts for spring delivery amounting to $2,500,000 will be signed up during the seven days the stockmen are there.

The demand for steers this year will be greater than heretofore for several reasons. The Asiatic orders at the Pacific coast markets during the past twelve months have been so great that the territory usually depended upon to supply them has been completely denuded of all desirable cattle, and the railroads to-day are called upon to carry stock to these Western markets from Wyoming, Montana, Utah, and even Western Colorado, in numbers heretofore unheard of. The demands made upon the Northern and Western territory by the Eastern markets have been equally as pressing, with the result, as one Montana man expressed it, that "there are no cattle in our country."

Mr. J. M. Boardman, one of the leading cattlemen of Montana, in a recent conversation, said: "Our state has not over 40 per cent of the cattle on the range that it should have. The percentage has been growing less for two or three years past, and our grasses are going to waste because of lack of stock to eat it. We have held off buying because we thought Southern prices too high, but as present indications are that they will be maintained for some years to come, I believe the feeling to stock up again is becoming general among our people. If we cannot make contracts for steers at Salt Lake in January we will be compelled to go into New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas and pick them up as we can."

TO GROW CLOVER.

Experience of a Farmer Who Has Good Crops.

In the spring of the year select a well-cultivated field, plow the ground from four to five inches deep, thoroughly harrow it until a choice seed-bed is secured, using a heavy roller if necessary to obtain a finely pulverized soil. After the ground is in thorough order, drill in from three-fourths of a bushel to a bushel of choice, clean oats to the acre; at the same time use the grass seed attachment to the drill, and saw from twelve to fifteen pounds of choice, fresh clover seed to the acre. Discard poor, cheap seed, and use only the best. Soon after drilling, run a heavy roller over the ground sown, which makes the seed-bed more compact, holds and retains the moisture better, and at the same time leaves the surface in excellent condition for the reaper and mowing machine.

The oats are not so thick on the ground as to interfere with the rapid and strong growth of the young grass, and afford shelter and protection for the young plants while growing. Cut the oats before fully ripe and have them hauled off of the ground as soon as cured, as the young grass is likely to be smothered by shocked oats standing on the ground any length of time. The oats having been thin on the ground, does not subject the grass to the severe test from the heat of the sun that it would had the oats been heavier and the grass dwarfed and stunted in its growth. The oats will not be as heavy as if sown thicker, but the crop grown is usually finely developed, with a plumper berry, and amply repays with the straw, which makes a good feed when properly cared for, for the trouble of sowing and cutting the oats instead of having no nurse crop; besides, the growing of the oats keeps back the growth of weeds, which would come up and grow with the clover.

Broadcast sowing of clover is not profitable on account of the difficulty in getting it covered sufficiently deep to withstand dry weather, as well as in getting the seed at about a uniform depth.

Many failures in growing clover come from a desire to have a full crop of grain from the nurse crop, in addition to a good stand of young grass. In from five to eight weeks after the nurse crop has been out the young grass should be mowed, which in dry weather should be left on the ground as a mulch to the young grass, or, if the weather is seasonable, may be cured for feed. The young clover should not be pastured during the first fall after sowing; indeed, I have never been profited by pasturing my clover meadows at any time, and incline very strongly to the opinion that meadows are very much injured by allowing stock to run on them at any season of the year.

The growth of clover after cutting affords an excellent mulch, which accounts for itself in the succeeding crop. The seasons of growth vary, owing to favorable or unfavorable conditions, so that no time can be fixed when the cutting should be done. The general practice is to cut it too late to get the best results in hay. I have obtained the best hay by cutting when about one-third of the heads were turned brown. The mowing should be done after the dew is off, and the clover soon turned with a good tedder, which assists the curing very much. With favorable weather, it is ready for raking into windrows shortly after noon. The old rule, that clover is not ready to be put in the barn until it would rattle like a lady's silk dress, has given way to the practice of getting it under shelter before the evening dew falls upon it; if fairly well wilted, the rest of the curing is done in the mow, to the benefit of the new hay.

Where the roof of the barn has good ventilators, no special risk is taken on account of heating and causing fire. When put into the mow in this condition it cures nicely, and comes out in a bright and sweet condition the following winter. The second crop for the same reason may either be cut for seed or for feed; if for feed, the cutting should be done before the seed is ripe. The second crop is usually of a finer growth and makes a most excellent feed for young stock. If this crop is cut for seed, the cutting should be done before too ripe.

While the seed does not shatter badly if very ripe, when dried the stems of the clover break easily and the head is lost. The same trouble is encountered if the crop is cut with a mowing machine and subsequently raked and bunched for handling. A preferable way is to cut with a machine having a side delivery, which lays the clover off in bunches, where it cures without handling, and when ready is hauled away to be stacked or thrashed. If cut before too ripe, and properly cared for, the straw, after thrashing, makes a good feed for cattle. While the seed may not yield as much as when cut later, the straw compensates for the difference.

The cost of thrashing (one dollar per bushel for the machine) is too much, with the price of seed at from three to four dollars per bushel, but probably cannot be helped until the quantity raised is largely increased, but the desirability of having good, fresh seed adds to the inducement of raising your own. Clover hay should be kept under shelter, and as a feed, when properly made and cared for, for most kinds of stock, I place it second to none other.

It is claimed very generally by clover growers that a field upon which a good crop of clover is grown for two successive years will, when replowed and planted to corn, yield from fifteen to twenty-five bushels more corn per acre than it did before sown to clover, or than similar land by its side which has not been thus treated. The percentage of increase is quite as large in raising wheat, oats, potatoes, and other crops. The plant draws nitrogen from the air, and stores it in the soil for the use of succeeding crops. The roots of the clover penetrate to a great depth in the unplowed subsoil, drawing nutriment therefrom, assisting in holding moisture, which, when the roots die and decay, increase the fertility of the soil as well as the storing capacity for moisture, and with its sister, alfalfa, has justly earned the name of the "silent subsoiler," whose success and efficiency are generally admitted and admired.

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Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

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Joe Wheeler Is Reckless

"General 'Joe' Wheeler, like Lawton," said an ex-sergeant of the regulars who has just returned to this city from the Philippine Islands, to a writer in the New York Tribune, "was brave to the point of recklessness in exposing himself to the enemy's fire. On one occasion, when the insurgents were attempting to recapture Angeles after the town had been taken by our troops, they attacked in such large force that it was necessary to call out all the troops and the reserve to defend the town. The railroad runs through Angeles, and our troops who were being deployed through the field were obliged to cross the railroad embankment. As they crossed the embankment they ran in a stooping posture, and many ducked from the [illegible]. General Wheeler had ridden his horse out along the railroad, and had halted where the troops were crossing, and sat there watching the insurgents through his glasses. As the troops crossed crouching and ducking, General Wheeler called to them:

"'There's no use ducking, men. When they sing they're past you. Straighten up, straighten up!' This is great! It minds me of '61 and '62.'"

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[Seal] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Grand Opportunity.

"Do you know what I would do if I owned this place?" said Mrs. [illegible] turning enthusiastically to the guide who was showing her the wonders of the British Museum. "I'd hold the biggest rummage sale that was ever seen on God's green earth."—Chicago Tribune.

Mixed Up.

Mrs. Hardhead—I can always tell what kind of a wife a man has by his views on the woman question.

Stranger—I have all sorts of views.

Mrs. Hardhead—Then you are a married man.—New York Weekly.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answer would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Alaska Boundary.

"Please give full information regarding the boundary dispute between the government of Great Britain and the United States in Alaska. How much territory is affected? As I understand it the British government has been temporary possession, and the new boundary has been marked by placing monuments. Who is responsible for that, on the part of the United States, and will this temporary line give the British government any advantage in the final settlement of the controversy?"—W. R. D., Etna Green, Ind.

The discussion about the boundary between Alaska and British America has existed ever since we acquired Alaska from Russia in 1867, and even before that, between Russia and Great Britain. The region, except the shore-line, had never been explored; and in the treaty, made, we believe, in 1825, between England and Russia, the boundary between their respective jurisdictions of the long projection along the Pacific southward from the main portion of Alaska, was set down as so many miles from the shore line of the mainland.

The question is over the proper interpretation of the words "shore line." The region is one abounding in deep inlets or fiords, the largest of which is the Lynn canal—called "canal" because of its parallel shores. The British contention is, and always has been, that the "shore line" goes from cape to cape across the mouths of bays and inlets. The contention on the other side has been that, while this is correct for small bays and indentations, it does not apply to great inlets running for many miles inland.

The dispute never had any practical significance until the discovery of gold in the Klondike region. The sea route is up Lynn canal, and then over either the Chilkoot or the White Pass. The question is, whether the boundary is the specified number of miles from the head of Lynn canal, or from a line run from cape to cape across its mouth. The United States maintains the former; Great Britain the latter. The area of land involved we do not know, nor does it matter, for it is of no value to any one. The only thing of value is the sovereignty over the head of Lynn canal, where passengers and goods are landed to go overland to the Klondike. If the American contention is correct, that landing belongs to us; if Canada's is right, it belongs to her.

The present arrangement is a mere modus vivendi. A line is set, about halfway over the disputed area, where Canada has her custom-house. She wanted this on the shore, of course. But the American custom-house is placed there. The agreement is but temporary, and expressly provides that the marking of the temporary line shall not prejudice the rights of either nation. Canada is making all the trouble. It could be settled easily with Great Britain, but the Canadian government is strenuous on the point. Great Britain has yielded to us a large area which Canada claims; and we have temporarily yielded about the same area which we claim. It is a fair and equitable temporary agreement. The Democrats have tried to make political capital over it by declaring the administration had "hauled down the American flag" over our territory. Over in Canada the political cry was that "the British flag had been hauled down" over British territory.

Mississippi Jetties.

"Please give a description of the Mississippi river jetties."—H. F. F., Strattonville, Pa.

Below New Orleans the Mississippi divides into several mouths, or "passes," and wanders through miles of marsh lands, built up of its own sediment, before reaching the Gulf of Mexico. Blocking the end of each shallow mouth there was a sand-bar; and these obstructions to commerce—the shallow passes and the sand-bars at their mouths—were the despair of the river commerce, and of the government in its attempts to remove them; for, when a channel was dredged, the spring floods, with their enormous load of mud and sand, filled them up again.

It took years of discussion and persevering work to get Congress to adopt James B. Eads's plan of jetties. The idea was deemed chimerical—simply because the average Congressman knew nothing about the natural laws of flowing water. Mr. Eads stated these concisely as follows: The amount of sediment a river can carry is in direct proportion to its velocity. If, through any reason, the current becomes slower at any place, sediment is deposited; if the current becomes faster, it picks up more sediment by scouring its channel deeper. One thing that makes a river slower is an increase in its width; and, on the other hand, narrowing the width makes the river faster.

Hence he proposed to narrow the Mississippi at one of its mouths, making the current swifter, and consequently it would remove the soft bottom by picking up the sediment and carrying it out into the Gulf, to be lost in deep water and swept away by currents. Eads made a proposition to Congress to build jetties and insure a channel 28 feet deep, at his own expense, he to be paid only in case he succeeded.

Finally a bill was passed allowing him to try his jetties in the South Pass. This was the smallest of the three passes, with a shoal at its head, and a depth of only eight feet on the bar at its mouth. Eads at once began work. Piles were driven in the marsh on which houses were built for the workmen. At the sea end of South Pass, the banks were extended out beyond the bar, by driving rows of guide-piles, and sinking willow mattresses close along them in the pass. The mattresses were sunk in tiers, each tier being well weighted with rock, put on as soon as each mattress was in position. At the head, the shoal was attacked in the same way, by building dikes of mattresses; and the entire channel of the pass was narrowed in the same way. The river then did the work of deepening. As a result, in 1879, a little over four years after the jetties were begun, the United States inspecting officer found a maximum depth of thirty feet, and the required width and depths throughout the channel. Thereupon the stipulated price was paid by the government, excepting a million dollars, which was to be kept at interest, as a guarantee, during twenty years' actual maintenance of the channel.

The Monitor's Crew.

J. L., Palatine, Ill., has thanks for the following in regard to a recent query as to the number lost by the sinking of the Monitor:

"In regard to the number of the crew lost by the sinking of the Monitor, I will say that it is altogether probable that no human being ever knew definitely how many, for she sank under circumstances of the most appalling nature. On September 29, 1862, the Monitor, J. P. Bankhead, commander, left Hampton Roads for Charleston, in tow of the Rhode Island. The next day, as they approached Hatteras, they were overtaken by a storm which steadily increased in violence. At half-past ten at night signals of distress were raised. The waves at this time were dashing entirely over her turret. Two boats were sent to the rescue of her crew, and nearly all were rescued; a few, however, were seen clinging to the turret. Another boat was sent and was soon lost sight of in the darkness, and never seen again. It is supposed to have been drawn into the vortex of the sinking ship or drifted away and lost in some other part of the ocean."

A. C. T., of South Dakota, sends practically the same account of the storm. Quoting from history written at the time, he says, states that when the Monitor sank "she carried with her 12 of the 65 men on board. She was lost just 11 months from the day she was launched."

The Comanche Reservation.

A correspondent who lives in the vicinity of the Comanche-Kiowa reservation in the Indian Territory, has thanks for the following information regarding the special privileges of old soldiers in obtaining homesteads in that reservation:

"Soldiers or sailors who served at least 90 days in the United States army or navy during the war of the rebellion may file declaratory statements. This statement must be accompanied by the oath of the soldier, setting forth: 1. His residence and postoffice address; 2. That the claim is made is made for his exclusive benefit and for the purpose of settlement; 3. That he has not previous to this time made a homestead entry or filed a declaratory statement; 4. That since August 30, 1890, he has not filed on a tract of lond which, with the land applied for, would make more than 160 acres. This statement may be filed either by the soldier in person or by attorney; if by attorney, he must be authorized by power of attorney. After filing his statement, he is allowed six months in which to make entry. Entry must be made by the soldier in person. The time in which the soldier served is deducted from the period of five years required by the homestead law, but he must remain on the land one year at least.

"In case of death of the soldier, the widow, if unmarried, and if she is married, his children, would be entitled to the same privileges as the soldier would have if living. The same privileges are allowed to the soldiers who served in the war with Spain, or in any other war in which the United States has been engaged."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

MISS PFALZGRAF

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

Highest Bridge in the World.

"Please tell me the height and length of the Gokteik viaduct, in the Shan Hills, Rangoon, British Burmah, recently completed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, for the Burmah Railway Company. Said to be the highest railroad bridge in the world. As I live within a few miles of the celebrated Kinzua viaduct, which is 301 feet high, I am naturally interested."—C. W. F., Custer City, Pa.

The highest railroad bridge in the world has just been completed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Philadelphia. This lofty structure, known as the Gokteik viaduct, is in the Shan Hills of Burmah, India. It is a part of the railroad built by the British government from Rangoon, Burmah, through Mandalay into China. The erection of the viaduct is regarded as one of the crowning engineering achievements of the closing years of the Nineteenth century. The bridge spanning the Gokteik gorge is 2,260 feet long and 320 feet high over the deepest part. The bridge is built entirely of steel. It has sixteen supports of lattice steel work, which are 140 feet apart from center to center. The supports vary in height from twenty to 320 feet and the base of the highest covers 135 feet on each side. Altogether about 40,000 tons of steel were used. Shipments of the material were made during July, August and September of 1899. Three freight steamers were required to carry the steel. About forty American mechanics, the most skilled obtainable, went along to Burmah. More than three hundred natives were hired to aid in the construction of the bridge. Work was begun January 30 of last year and completed successfully late in November. Late in December the bridge was accepted by the British government and the American mechanics started at once for home. The contract of this marvelous piece of engineering work was secured by the Pennsylvania Steel Company in competition with the bridge building companies of the entire world. The undertaking, it is said, has never been surpassed in magnitude in engineering history.

Sarah Bernhardt.

"Please give me the history of Sarah Bernhardt."—L. B., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sarah Bernhardt is by race a Jew, of Dutch extraction, but born in Paris, and educated there in a Roman Catholic convent. Being attracted by the stage, she entered the Conservatoire at Paris, and was the pupil of two illustrious instructors, Prevost and Sanson. She was awarded the prize in tragedy, and though very young was engaged at once at the Comedie Francaise, where she made her first appearance as Iphigenie. She was engaged in 1867 to play leading parts at the Odeon theatre, and her real career before the Paris public dates from that time. In 1872 she returned to Comedie Francaise, where she remained for seven years. She then made a series of foreign tours. She finally opened a theatre of her own in Paris. She is now en tour in America.

The Gulf Stream.

"Will you tell us about the distance that the Gulf stream flows from the Atlantic coast, all the way around from the Gulf of Mexico to where it leaves the Newfoundland coast? Could the changing of the current effect the cold of winter in Indiana?"—Subscriber, Fillmore, Ind.

The Gulf stream passes through the Straits of Florida, passes north between Florida and the Bahama banks, and follows the general course of the United States coast to about the latitude of Chesapeake bay, where it turns east. On the south side of the banks of Newfoundland coast, it sweeps across to Europe. The Gulf stream is 100 to 300 miles from the coast of the United States, and does not effect our climate in the least, not even on the coast.

Tammany.

"Please give the origin, purpose and history of the organization in New York called Tammany."—E. L. C., Whittier, Neb.

In 1789 the "Columbian Order" was established in New York city. In 1805 it was incorporated under the name of the Tammany society, the name Tammany being that of an Indian chief. It was at first a social organization, but it gradually drifted into a political one. It is controlled by a general committee, composed of one member from each election district. The actual work is done by subcommittees, the general committee being too large. It organizes the Democratic voters, names the local candidates for all offices, elects them, and thus has control of the largest and richest city in the United States, which it misgoverns fearfully.

Continental Money.

"In 1777, why did not Congress have the power to make good paper money? What was wrong with the continental money that the soldiers would not receive it? Did Washington write to Robert Morris of Philadelphia and urge him to raise $50,000 in gold and send him at once? Why did not Washington send to Congress for aid? Did Mr. Morris receive any aid for what he did?"—R. Y. W., Stinson, Mo.

The Continental money was simply a promise to pay, like our greenbacks. But if you knew a man was deeply in debt, and had no means of raising ready money, would you be willing to take his note for work you had done for him? The Continental Congress had no way of raising money for the Articles of Confederation did not give it power to impose taxes or duties. Washington therefore knew there was no use in applying to Congress, so he asked Robert Morris. The latter raised money frequently, and in 1780 alone he raised $1,400,000 to assist Washington in the movement that ended with the capture of Yorktown. He was paid back the sums he advanced out of his own pocket.

Trees, Not Forks.

"Please answer the following, as the parties in interest agree to abide by your decision: A sells B all the poplar trees standing on a certain area of land, at a specified price per tree; several of these trees fork from three to five feet from the ground, making, as it were, two trees each, splendid quality, on one stump. When thus, should B pay A for one or two trees?"—H. H. T., Callaway, Va.

Unless it is the custom in selling standing timber to count a forked tree as two, then A must take pay for but one tree in such cases. The language appears plain. B buys at so much per tree, and what grows on one stump is but one tree. There should have been a clear understanding about this when the agreement was made and the price fixed.

Census Figures.

H. A. B., Colony, Kan.: The total population of the United States, official, was printed on the 8th page of the Weekly Blade of Nov. 1, 1900. Please refer to that. We cannot reprint in the Bureau.

H. S., Altamont, Ill.: The above answers part of your question. Canada's population was 4,823,875 in 1891. It will be taken this year again. The vote for President was printed in the Weekly Blade of Nov. 15, and we can not reprint in the Bureau.

A. W., Wooster, O.: The census bulletins of population of cities were printed in the Weekly Blade as they appeared. That of Ohio cities was printed on Nov. 29. We can not reprint census figures nor election returns in the Bureau.

To All Questioners.

There is not a week that we do not have to throw away questions that either do not give the name, or the proper address. We must have both. This week we had several, which undoubtedly were inclosed in business letters to The Blade, for the questioners did not give addresses. All letters are opened in the counting-room, and if a slip is inclosed for the Bureau it is sent to the editor thereof. Unless the name and address are on it, he can not answer. Don't send initials merely. The full name, please.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

R. L., Spring Place, Ga.: You will find all the facts as to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty fully set forth in two editorial articles on the fourth page of Weekly Blade of Dec. 27, headed "The Treaty Ratified" and "The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty." You will see from these that President Cleveland offically informed the British government that the United States recognizes that treaty as binding, hence it can not be repudiated now.

New Rural Routes.

"Please give necessary steps to be taken to establish a rural free delivery mail route?"—H. M. P., Rogers, Neb.

Write a full, clear statement as to the needs, the distance, number of patrons to be served, and especially the character of the road to be traversed, and send to your Representative in Congress, and ask his help.

Panama or Nicaragua.

"Why do some prominent men of our country prefer the Panama canal route to the Nicaraguan? What will be the cost of constructing each canal, and which can be maintained at the smaller cost after it is completed? What is the length of each canal according to the proposed routes? How many canal locks will be required for each canal?"—H. J. C., Wells, Minn.

A summary of the report of the isthmian canal commission, with the figures for each route are given in an editorial article headed "The Nicaragua Canal," on 4th page, 4th column, Weekly Blade of Dec. 13. Why some prefer the Panama route is probably that they regard it as more feasible.

Allotment of Lands.

The Blade, dated January 10, on 8th page, has an item from Ardmore, I. T., in reference to 'Allotment of Lands' there. Will you please state, if it is the intention of the government, after the allotment, to open the remaining portion to settlement?"—E. W., Chicago, Ill.

Yes. When the lands are allotted in severalty to the Indians, the remainder will be opened to settlement by whites.

John Howard Payne.

"Will you kindly state the name of the author of the song 'Home, Sweet Home;' also the circumstances attendant upon the writing?"—W. A. P., Prentiss Vale, Pa.

The words of the song were written by John Howard Payne. He was born in New York City, June 9, 1792. He adopted the stage as an actor and dramatist, appearing first in New York in 1809. In 1813 he appeared in London, and made a tour of the chief British cities. He remained abroad for nearly 20 years, as actor, author and manager. One of the plays he wrote during this period is "Clari, the Maid of Milan." In it the song of "Home, Sweet Home," appears. There were no unusual circumstances attending its writing. It was simply written as a song to be sung by one of the characters in the play. Payne returned to the United States in 1832, and in 1841 he was appointed consul at Tunis, Africa, where he died, April 10, 1852. His body was brought to America in 1883, and buried at Washington.

Miscellaneous.

W. V. S., Alton, O.: We have no means of getting a copy.

V. C. H., Campbellsburg, Ind.: We have no data from which to answer.

O. R., Malvern, O.: Vulcanized rubber can not be melted and run into a mould.

I. W. C., Magnolia, Miss.: The list is entirely too long. We can not give it space.

Reader, Grand Rapids, O.: We are sorry to say we do not know of such an institution.

L. B., Troy, O.: We never heard of the recitation, and hence do not know where it may be obtained.

Subscriber, President, Pa.: we don't know. The way would be to advertise in the daily papers of Toledo.

A. W. M., Welsboro, Pa.: Continental money has no value except as a curiosity. Dealers in old coins buy them.

Reader, Toledo, O.: We do not know, unless George Ebers is meant. His romances deal with the life of ancient Egypt.

J. J. W., Ava, Ill.: We know of no method of removing the discoloration of mica lamp chimneys which comes through use.

J. K. R., Goshen, Ind.: We have no doubt the story about Jack Elliott in Blade of Jan. 10 is true, but we do not know his address.

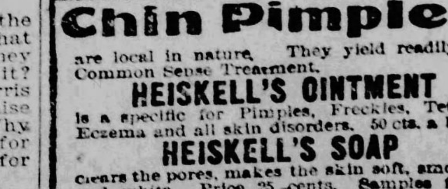
T. S. D., Laconia, Ind.: We have written twice to get information to answer your query, but so far are unable to get the facts.

L. A. B., Anaheim, Cal.: Every maker of printer's ink has his own method. The main components are lampblack and boiled linseed oil, which are ground carefully together.

L. E. F., Mich.: Germany stands at the head as regards systems of education.

J. D. H., Holston Bridge, Va.: In case of the death of both President and Vice president, the secretary of state would become acting President.

S. J., Palo, Mich.: Daniel Webster certainly drank liquor, and so did all the statesmen of his time. The habits of the American people as to intoxicants have greatly changed since the civil war. There will be no portraits in the Hall of Fame—only tablets reciting the services of the persons enumerated, of whom Webster will be one.

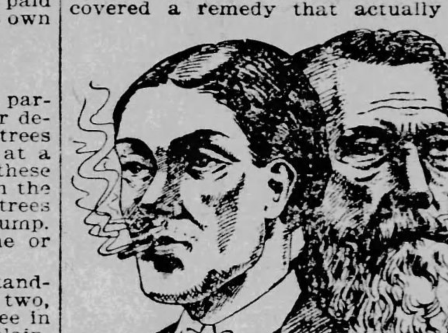


Chin Pimples
are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

Quickly Cures Tobacco Habit.

Anyone Can Have a Free Trial Package by Sending Name and Address.

Men need no longer face the trying ordeal of swearing off from tobacco. A well-known chemist of Cincinnati has discovered a remedy that actually offsets


No More Smoke or Dirty Spittoons.

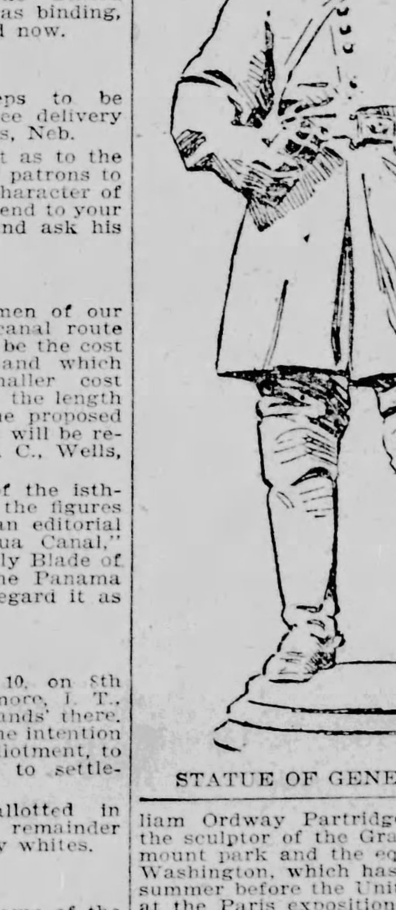
the desire for tobacco, stops the craving for cigarettes, spoils a cigar or pipe smoke and makes it impossible to chew tobacco. One good feature about this new remedy is the fact that it is tasteless, so that ladies mix it in food, tea or coffee, milk or chocolate, and cure their husbands, sons or brothers without their knowing how it happened.

Any man who desires to quit using tobacco may now do so in a very pleasant but thoroughly effective manner without any suffering or nervous tension. The remedy is perfectly harmless, and anyone may have a free trial package by sending name and address to the Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 1657 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BRONZE STATUE OF GENERAL MEADE

The Smith memorial in Fairmount park, Philadelphia, will shortly be enriched by a colossal bronze figure that has just been successfully cast at one of the foundries of that city. It is a figure of Gen. George G. Meade, by Daniel Chester French. The great figure, which is fourteen feet high, will stand on one of the high shafts in the center of the proposed arch and at an elevation of 120 feet.

The companion to this figure, Major General Reynolds, is being made by William Ordway Partridge. Mr. French is the sculptor of the Grant statue in Fairmount park and the equestrian statue of Washington, which has been standing all summer before the United States pavilion at the Paris exposition. He is a sculptor of great ability and wide reputation.


STATUE OF GENERAL MEADE.

To the Point.

The grip'll get you if you don't watch out, and possibly it will get you even if you do.

It is considered rather a poor day in Wall street now when they don't break a record of some sort.

Pettigrew will have to be very active during the next few weeks if he is to live up to the advertisement.

Anybody who has a small railroad that he is trying to keep back might as well prepare to hand it over to J. Pierpont Morgan.

In favoring a long Presidential term Senator Hanna may not be thinking so much about the man who has to hold the office as the fellow who has to elect him.

Christmas festivities last a week in Russia, but in this country the Democrats do not seem to be able to string out Jackson's birthday over more than three or four days.—Chicago Record.

AMERICANS MAKE THE BEST SHOES

There are more American boots and shoes in this country than most people know of, says the London Mail. They have not been here long, but they have found a very firm footing and they are going further every day.

One agent who came over less than three years ago has 1,200 names on his books, good firms who do not want long credit and would not get it if they did. That is the American system. These names are drawn from all over the British isles. His this year's turn-over amounts to many thousands of pounds, with two good months yet to run.

What is the reason? The answer is simple. The American hustles. That is to say, he works hard and he thinks hard. Start with the American factory. It is on the biggest scale procurable. The output of one factory alone is 3,000 pairs a day, and there are bigger ones than that.

Now, mark. Every one of these 3,000 pairs is sold wholesale at the same price. The consequence is that the whole time and thought and capital of the manufacturer is concentrated on this one problem—namely, how to produce the best possible shoe for that money.

It goes without saying that the American manufacturer has the very latest machinery and plenty of it. As soon as a new machine or an improvement on an old machine is invented he has it. Again, his workmen work by the piece, not by time. In the English trade there are hundreds of workmen who are living on a reputation. They are quite happy as they are and any improvement in process means trouble in learning it; it also displaces labor. The short-sighted trades union has something to say to that.

American shoes are modeled on the human foot, not on some last which a clumsy shoemaker cut 20 years ago. Compare an American last with a typical English last. One of the two is plainly and painfully distorted. It is not the American. But feet differ. The American, instead of trying to fit the foot to the shoe, tries to fit the shoe to the foot. He has, say, four or six shapes to start with, narrow to broad. Then each of these shapes he makes in, say, 30 or more gradations of sizes. Consequently, you have perhaps 200 variations in size and fitting to choose from.

Is there any reason why the English manufacturer should not take leaves from his American brother's book? None whatever. He is doing it.

Found Out.

"I always believe," said the grocer, "in weighing my words well."

"Yes," said the man who was getting the sugar, "and I always notice that you do considerable talking around the scales when you're putting things up for me."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Sunday School.

Christ silences the Pharisees, Matt. xxii:34-46. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—Most harmonists place the events of this lesson before those of last lesson. The international committee is responsible for the change of the order, which perhaps is not important, as there is no necessary relation between the passages. Of one thing we are certain—the two lessons pertain to the ministry of Jesus in the temple at Jerusalem on the Tuesday preceding his crucifixion, a day filled even to weariness with teachings and deeds among various classes of persons who had been drawn together by the national interests in the Passover. Our lesson is in two parts closely related in point of time, covering an interview of Jesus with the Pharisees. In the first part, verses 34 to 40, they question him, and in the second part, verses 41 to 46, he questions them. A question is always a revelation of the one who asks it. The substance and form discloses the cast of the mind. So here we shall have a view of the Lord and another view of that sect which was most hostile to him.

RIVAL SECTS.—(Verse 34.) There were three sects, as we should now say, denominations among the Jews in the time of Christ. One of these sects, the Essenes, is not mentioned in the New Testament. The other bodies, the Pharisees and the Sadducees, were more numerous and influential. They were widely separated in doctrine and usage. The Sadducees represented the wealthy and philosophical, who sought to change Judaism and to conform it to the latest deliverances in advanced thought. The Pharisees held tenaciously to the old ways and were very strict in their observances of the customs of Moses (Acts xxvi:5). Accordingly, these two parties were anxious to get some advantage each over the other. It was this spirit which led to the facts we are now to consider. The Sadducees had been silenced in their attempted questioning of Jesus, and the Pharisees were thereby led to try their ability, assuming that if they succeeded it would be to their credit among the people.

TESTING QUESTIONS.—(Verses 35 to 36.) One of the Pharisaic party, a lawyer, that is, one well versed in the Mosaic code, was put forward as a champion to meet Jesus in a discussion. The hope was that the former might be found superior, or that the latter might be betrayed into some statement that would display ignorance or disloyalty. In either event he who had risen into such popular favor and filled the land with applause would be put to confusion, and they who accomplished such a victory would have the honor (Luke x:25). A single question was propounded: "Which is the great commandment?" The point raised had long been discussed among the learned, like those matters which the boys introduce into their debating societies. In reality the query was irreverent. All of God's laws are important. Not one of them may be broken (Matt. v:19). It is not wise to grade them and arrange in classes, as if special value must be attached to some, while others are obscured.

DIVINE LOVE (Verses 37 and 38).—It will be observed that Jesus did not satisfy the quibbling spirit. He did not say one command is great and another is greater. But he gave a beautiful and new epitome of the law in two parts. One of them he mentions as first, that is, it naturally precedes the other—namely love God with all the heart and soul and mind. This is in reality a repetition of what Moses said (Deut. vi:5) in his second giving of the law just before his death on Mount Nebo (Deut. x:12). It was the same in form that Jesus gave on a certain occasion to a lawyer who inquired the way of eternal life (Luke x:27). There was eminent propriety in making this answer at this time, because it reaffirmed what the Master had said and what all the rabbis ought to have known. Love to God should indeed precede every other grace. There is no duty equal to this, and out of this comes all those good qualities that glorify human nature. Piety, then, in point of time, is first. He who would be right should begin here, and whatever he does afterward should harmonize with this.

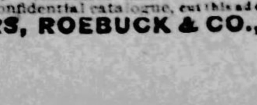
NEIGHBOR LOVE (Verses 39 and 40).—Had Jesus paused there he would have been misunderstood and serious consequences would have come to the church in all time. Love to God, so he went on to say, should draw after it love to man. He even used a better word, neighbor, expressing not merely a human being, but one to whom we are related. He had previously explained the word neighbor (Luke x:36) as denoting any one who needs our assistance. But here he defines neighbor love, requiring that it shall be the same in kind and degree as self-love. That shows that he meant not an emotional but a volitional state, a movement of the heart that bestows favors. This law not only enjoins this exercise toward others but in reality restrains the exercise toward one's self. It places a limit upon all those acts that otherwise might degenerate into selfishness. But what is particularly noticeable is the fact that Jesus says this law is like unto the other just given. It has one and the same origin. These two loves do not spring up and grow separately but together (John iii:17). And then with master stroke Jesus declared that these laws embodied the whole of Judaism.

CHRIST'S SONSHIP (Verses 41 and 42).—It was then the turn of Jesus to ask questions. That was the mode of disputation common in those days with the learned. First one side, then the other propounded a matter which his antagonist was expected to consider, a very appropriate mode of measuring strength. Jesus enquired concerning the lawyer's view of Messiah. Whose Son is he? Of course that was a leading question. Upon the answer given another would be immediately raised. But it was legitimate. At that time nothing more fully involved the interest of the Jewish people than the hope of a king according to the predictions of the prophets (Dan. ii:44). The kingdom was the one desire of all. The question was therefore more important than that put by the lawyer. In asking it Jesus had gained a decided advantage. If the genealogy of the Messiah could be known, there need be no mistake when he appeared. With great promptness the answer came, "the son of David." This was in full accord with the Scripture (1 Kings ii:4), showing that the Pharisees were not ignorant on this point.

DAVID'S LORD.—(Verses 43, 44, 45). The answer was correct. It gave the human lineage of the Jewish Messiah, and that only. In so far it met with the boast of the nation who gloried in the fact that they descended from Abraham (John 8:33), the most illustrious of the patriarchs, and that they looked for a restoration of a kingdom, over which should reign a son of the most famous king, whose glory had extended among all nations. But this was by no means the more important truth concerning Messiah. He was to be a Divine king, the son of God (Psalm ii:6-7), as well as the son of David. This fact was well known to David himself, who had stated it in one of his temple hymns which had been sung in worship for a thousand years. But the Pharisees had overlooked the predicted divinity, and laid emphasis on the humanity of the expected one. By thus obscuring the greater and exalting the lesser they had fallen into innumerable misconceptions, not the least being a temporal reign of this Messiah with attendant pomp. So Jesus put to them the puzzling question, "If David called him Lord, how is he his son?"

FORCED SILENCE—(Verse 46). No one could answer. A look of astonishment, of confusion and shame spread over the faces of those who stood about as they found themselves ignorant on such a weighty matter. Students of the Scripture (John 5:39), every part of which they had examined with minuteness and care, they were compelled to admit that the two statements concerning Messiah were truthful, but they knew not how to harmonize those statements. Had these learned men been wise they would have accepted the guidance of the one before them and addressed themselves to the task of adjusting their notions to the whole truth. Instead, they followed the course which is common in our day—they held to their preconceived opinion and so much of the Scripture as supported that opinion, while they rejected what conflicted with it. They were the same unjust critics they had so long been, unwilling, and even unable, to see the glory of Jesus, and hoping for a more favorable opportunity to overcome Him. But they were forced to be silent.

REFLECTIONS.—Who was this young man that had come from Galilee, who was able to meet the wise men, the eminent scholars of Jerusalem? How is it he knew more than they of the very law which it was their daily vocation to study and to teach? How could he so easily summarize and so effectually exalt and enforce that law? How did he know the nature and pedigree of the nation's Messiah, while they were ignorant? How could he in two short sentences lay open the great national blunder and show the way into the very heart of the new dispensation which would be a spiritual kingdom? How could he do all this without premeditation, meeting men casually in the temple, suffering their questions and offering his, but so doing this that he was left complete master, and they were speechless? There is but one reply. The confession of Peter explains it all (Matt. 16:16). "Thou are the Christ the son of the living God," as he began in boyhood (Luke 2:46), so he ended his life displaying superhuman wisdom (John 7:46).



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Almost everyone is familiar with the Mail Carriers' whistle, their routine and wearing occupation: they work in sunshine or in rain, with the thermometer at one hundred or below zero; every day they come and go without a murmur. Their life is one of hardship and exposure, very few being able to stand the strain.

The following letter was written for publication, and for the purpose of helping others similarly afflicted:

To Readers of The Toledo Blade:

For some time I suffered from a serious kidney trouble, and also gravel (calculi), which I believe was the result of carrying heavy loads and continual exposure. I fully realized that kidneys disease was not only remarkably prevalent, but was also one of the greatest dangers of my own employment, as a large percentage of the deaths among letter carriers is due to some form of kidney trouble. After using other remedies without satisfaction, I decided to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which is prepared in my own city and recommended by so many Binghamton people. Within a short time I realized a marked improvement, and in a reasonable time a complete cure was accomplished. It has been some time since I have had to use any of the remedy, and I have no fear of a recurrence of the trouble. Two of my fellow carriers (E. J. Casey and S. C. Sweeney) have also used Swamp-Root for about the same difficulty as mine, and with exactly the same results, and they gladly join me in recommending the remedy to anyone who suffers from kidney, liver or bladder disorders.

Very truly yours,
C. E. Stebbins

D. J. CASEY, S. C. SWEENEY. } We endorse the above statement.

Binghamton, N. Y., January 7, 1901.

C. E. Stebbins has been in the employ of the Binghamton Post Office for fifteen years, E. J. Casey for ten years, and S. C. Sweeney for seven years. This long service speaks volumes of their integrity, honest and efficient work.

J. H. Roberts, P. M. (J. H. ROBERTS, P. M.)

How to Find Out.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble; you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The kidneys must also filter and purify the blood, so when they are weak or out of order and fail to do their work you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking it you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick dust or settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that this great remedy, Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney, liver or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer and Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

DOWAGER EMPRESS DEDICATES A TABLET

To testify her gratitude for the safe return of the duke of Abruzzi from his Arctic explorations, his aunt, the dowager queen of Italy, has placed a silver facsimile of his vessel, the Stella Polare, in the chapel of the Consolata, at Turin.

QUEEN MARGHARITA'S EX VOTO.

This votive offering to the "mother of consolation" is liked in the mind of the pious donor with the memory of "King Humbert, her venerated consort and lord." Queen Margherita was present at the ceremony of dedication. The accompanying illustration of the ex voto which is a delicate piece of silver work, gives an excellent idea of its high artistic merit.

Free.—A Wonderful Shrub.—Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

New evidence shows that Alkavis, the new botanical product of the Kava-Kava Shrub, is indeed a true specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or by disorders of the Kidneys and urinary organs. A remarkable case is that of Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Constantia, N. Y., as told in the New York World of recent date. He was cured by Alkavis, after, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing to die. Similar testimony of extraordinary cures of Rheumatism and Kidney and bladder diseases of long standing, comes from many other sufferers, and 1200 hospital cures are recorded in 30 days. So far the Church Kidney Cure Co., No. 400 Fourth Avenue, New York, are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE WEEKLY BLADE, who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, difficult or too frequent passing water, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

A Failure in Quantity.

"Ma, I bought you some candy down-town."

"That was kind, Tommy. Where is it?"

"Well, ma, I was so long comin' home on the cars that it didn't last till I got here."—Indianapolis Journal.

Pointed.

Mr. Meeks—Did that letter from your mother have the usual woman's postcript.

Mrs. Meeks—Only a little short one, but it was to the point. She wanted to know if your mother is still stuck on our hands.—Denver News.

A Holiday Substitute.

"Is your wife much taken up with Christmas shopping and fancy work?"

"Well, I've had to rent a phonograph to put the baby to sleep."—Chicago Record.

The Modern Monthly.

City Man (showing the sights)—And this is the office of the Fin de Siecle Monthly Magazine.

Country Cousin (who reads the papers)—That so? Let us go in and see the editors being hired and discharged.—New York Weekly.

VERY TALLEST OF SKYSCRAPERS

The tallest skyscraper yet is to be erected in New York city. The Aetna Real Estate company has acquired a plot at the southeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, upon which it is proposed to erect a 30-story office structure. The plot has a frontage in Broadway of 118.6 feet, and in Thirty-third street of 97.7½ feet. The property adjoins the Martinique

NEW AETNA BUILDING.

apartment house on the east, and the buildings of Rogers, Peet & Co., on the south.

The total height of the building, as planned, will be 455 feet, measured from the Broadway sidewalk to the tip of the iron ornament of the roof. The ground area will be about 11,000 square feet. The lower part of the building is to be of granite, and the middle shaft of brick, with red granite trimmings, surmounted by a roof with huge dormer windows.

Ground will be broken, according to the company, next summer. The building will [illegible] The land is estimated to be worth $1,500,000.

At present the highest building in New York is the Park Row, 382 feet. The tower of the Montgomery Ward building in Chicago rises 385 feet above the ground, and Masonic Temple, Chicago, is 302 feet high.

GEROME'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON

Jean Leon Gerome has just completed, under commission from a wealthy Parisian publisher, a statue which he regards as one of the most interesting and satisfactory pieces of work to which he has ever turned his attention. It is a life-size statue of George Washington in bronze, and is intended for the private collection of a patron whose name has not yet been

NEW STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

made public. No work of the great Frenchman, whether executed in color or clay, but is of primary interest to the world of art, and this interest is felt the more keenly in this country in that the great artist's genius has now turned to portraying the foremost figure in American history. It may be interesting to recall that the art of this most distinguished of living artists was first introduced to Americans by Harrison Earle, of Philadelphia.

Conflicting Orders.

"The average photographer," said Henpeck, musingly, "is an unreasonable creature."

"What's the matter now?" asked the friend.

"Oh, while my wife was sitting for her picture to-day, the fool photographer sung out, 'Look pleasant, please. Be natural.'"—Philadelphia Press.

—You have read of the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and you should have perfect confidence in its merits. It will do you good.

MAJOR HARTIGAN STAYS IN MANILA

The resignation of Major Thomas L. Hartigan, of Chicago, which reached the War department from Manila six months ago, was held up until December 28, when the President accepted it. This means that Major Hartigan will settle permanently in Manila to practice law, and that the resignation of other officers who intend to go into business in the Philippines will be accepted.

The President has decreed that the only way an officer of the volunteer army can secure release from service by resignation is to give General MacArthur satisfactory assurance that it is his purpose to settle in the Philippines and engage in some sort of business there.

Not more than a dozen officers who have made business or professional connections at Manila and who intend to make their future homes in that city have had their resignations accepted. Major Hartigan, who commanded a battalion of the Thirtieth regiment, has been released from active service by direct command of the President because Major Hartigan had formed a desirable business connection in Manila which he wanted to enter upon without delay. The resignation was accepted upon the ground that the presence of men like Hartigan in the Philippines engaged in commercial or professional pursuits would sooner or later work immeasurable

MAJOR THOMAS L. HARTIGAN
(Chicago Man Commanding a Battalion of the Thirtieth Regiment, Resigns and Will Practice Law in Manila.)

benefit to the cause of the United States.

It was after consideration of Hartigan's case that the President commanded General Corbin to notify General MacArthur that he was at liberty to accept the resignations of all other volunteer officers who may choose to follow Hartigan's example. Those who simply desire to escape further service, however, are to be held to their contracts with Uncle Sam as strictly as are enlisted men. They will not be permitted to leave the Philippines until after the first of July at least.—Chicago Chronicle.

He Paroled the Cow.

This morning Pound Officer Tait had occasion to rope in a fine Jersey cow which had escaped from her owner's lot and was roaming the streets at will.

This action evoked the following letter from the owner:

"Chief Richards—Old Friend: The pound man hauled my cow into court this morning for prowling. As it was her first offence, please have her let off with as light a fine as possible.
"G. W. DAVIS."

And underneath the letter the chief scribbled the following instruction to the pound man:

"Release the old cow referred to on her own recognizance."—Memphis Scimitar.

Explicit and Conclusive.

The following unique claim is posted on a mine in the grand encampment, in Wyoming: "We found it, and we claim it by the right of founding it. It's our'n. It's 750 feet in every direction, except southwest and northwest, and there is 300 feet on each side of this writin'. It's called the 'Bay Horse,' and we claim even the spurs, and we don't want nobody jumping on this 'Bay Horse'—that's what's these trees is around here for, and we've got the same piece of rope that we had down in old Missouri."—St. Paul Globe.

Made Them Tired.

Floss—I did a very tiresome thing today; I read all the magazine advertisements.

Ida—I did something twice as tiresome, Floss—You did?

Ida—Yes, I read all of the magazine poetry.—Philadelphia Record.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week... 168,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions

LIQUOR IN THE ISLANDS.

The Cleveland Leader assumes strong ground in favor of taking the whisky bottle out of the hand of civilization, so far as the United States is concerned, when dealing with savage or barbarous peoples. The Lodge resolution, referring to the traffic in liquor with African savages, passed the senate a few days ago, and the application of the principle to the Philippines apparently comes as an afterthought or addition.

So far as these islands are concerned, the proposition is that an end be made to the sale of liquor under government sanction therein; and to put a stop to the importation of distilled liquors and beer. The object is a worthy one, and the matter is one which should have the attention of congress. It may be impossible, in the rush of business in the short time yet remaining of the present session, but it should be one of the matters to be taken up early in the next session.

The Leader does not say what it believes should be done with regard to native wines and liquors in the Philippines. When the city of Manila was captured, there were a vast number of native drinking places, the most popular beverage being "bino," a sort of gin. Referring to this native traffic, Chaplain Pierce, of the regular army, says:

> When I first saw Manila the streets were practically lined with little nipa huts, perhaps about twelve feet square, in which the natives were selling, at a merely nominal price, not only fruit and tobacco, but also native gin, called "vino" or "bino." These "gin shacks" should certainly be included in the number of drinking places existing in the beginning, and their number was very large. The character of this native drink was so fiery and villainous that its effect upon such of our men who used it was deplorable. It became my duty to bury two soldiers who never recovered from the effects of drinking it. One of them had been in the service about eighteen years and received from his officers, in personal conversation with me, a commendation so flattering with regard to his character for sobriety and soldierly honor that it might be coveted by any man. He had never been a drunkard, but this native poison was so virulent in its effect that he became maddened, and lingered in his delirium a whole week, never having recovered his reason at the time of his death. Our authorities set to work to restrict this traffic by a system which finally resulted in its prohibition.
>
> I bear my cheerful testimony to the earnest effort of the commanding general, supplemented by the vigilance of the two incumbents of the provost marshal general's office, to crush out the more dangerous forms of this traffic, and to impose restrictive regulations as will reduce whole business to a minimum. The history of our occupation of Manila [illegible] one of development and progress physical, intellectual, and moral. [illegible] I believe that no man could re[illegible] [illegible]mit it had been permitted to [illegible]ogress of this work and to be [illegible] to some slight extent, into the [illegible] of those who are charged with [illegible]te sure that the desire of the [illegible] would involve the further [illegible] of these saloons, by some [illegible]ess, which will lead up to [illegible]t of feasibility.

[illegible] comparatively easy to pre[illegible]ortation of whisky and beer [illegible]nited States, to withdraw any [illegible]nses which have been granted [illegible] and refuse to issue any more. [illegible]ainly would seem that no real im[illegible]vement will come unless measures be found to crush out the traffic in bino and to prevent its illicit sale. Its effects are so much worse than those of beer and whisky, from all accounts, that it will lead to a worse condition to stop the latter, and have the natives return to native gin as a drink.

We are heartily in favor of the elimination of the government from all participation, in any way, in the liquor traffic in the Philippines. But we are equally in favor of guarding both the natives and our soldiers from the worse evil of the native concoctions, which are so vile they produce insanity in their victims.

CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been defeated for re-election. The Republican caucus nominated Judge Burnham in his stead. Mr. Chandler has been an useful public servant, and he will be missed from the Senate chamber, where he has occupied a seat since 1887.

When he was secretary of the navy under President Arthur, he began the construction of our new navy. Much credit has been given to Secretary Whitney, but there is no injustice to him in recalling the fact that Mr. Chandler began the task of giving to the United States a navy up to the modern standards.

He sent a commission of the best experts this country could furnish, to study the latest naval architecture of the old world. Upon the report of that commission were based the plans for the cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston, the pioneer vessels of the famed White Squadron. Secretary Whitney continued the work so ably begun by his predecessor, and it has gone on, through all succeeding administrations. The victories of Manila Bay and Santiago are evidence of the soundness of the initial plans as to the scope of the work, prepared under Mr. Chandler's direction.

The Rhode Island state house cost $3,000,000, but the question is how they managed to keep such a building on Rhode Island territory.

THE CANTEEN GOES.

By a vote of 34 to 15 the senate on Jan. 9 adopted the house provision of the army reorganization bill which eliminates the canteen. As speedily as is possible after the bill becomes a law, the sale of beer at post exchanges will be stopped.

The action of congress was taken in response to a widespread popular demand. If the statements of the vast majority of army officers themselves are correct, this will not add to the sobriety of the men, but rather the reverse. The question is one that has been fiercely agitated ever since the summer of 1898. Whether they are mistaken remains to be proved; and we shall await with interest the outcome of the experiment, to see whether the morale and halth of the troops will be improved as a result of the wiping out of the canteen, as was claimed upon the floor of the senate during the debates.

This vexed question settled, he senate can now address itself to a vastly more important matter—the reform of our antiquated and red-tape army organization. The amendments provide for a modern military organization. Officers of the line are to be detailed for service on the staff for a fixed term, at the expiration of which they will return to duty in the line. In this way the number of officers with a practical acquaintance with both staff and line service will be greatly increased, and the two branches of the service be brought into close and sympathetic touch, instead of being permanently separated. Then we would never find ourselves in the absurd position we were when the Spanish war came on—with an inadequate staff, swathed in red tape, and wedded to routine.

There will be a bitter fight made upon the reform. The staff influence at Washington is strong, and it is exerting every influence it can bring to bear to defeat it. It is to be hoped the reform will win, but the probabilities are the other way, we are sorry to say.

A BASELESS FEAR.

The Democrats in the senate are opposing the new army bill because it lodges discretionary power in the hands of the President to maintain the regular army at the maximum, or to reduce it to a fixed minimum. They profess to see in this a dangerous grant of authority, which may lead to usurpation. This is the old-time Democratic attitude. That party has always endeavored to make the national government a mere figure-head, without any real power.

The same cry was raised in 1861. The Democratic party took the position that the constitution is a mere agreement or compact among the states, and that any state had the right to withdraw therefrom at its pleasure. Further, it denied that the government had any power to "coerce a sovereign state." The Republican position was that the union is indissoluble; that any attempt to withdraw from it is rebellion; and that the government must maintain the integrity of the union by putting down rebellion by arms, if necessary. The outcome of the war settled that contention—and forever, it is to be hoped.

So it has been always. The Democratic party has steadily taken the position that the peril of our form of government lies in the danger of usurpation of power by the President. When the constitution was framed, over a century ago, the fathers guarded carefully against this; for the lesson of history taught them the need of this precaution. But things have changed mightily since then. The world has progressed. The danger to the republic, if danger there be, is not that the executive will attempt to usurp kingly power, but from the people themselves. There is far more menace to a free republic from socialism, from antagonism to the judiciary system, and the rest of the brood of fads and isms, than from the executive, whether he be Republican or Democrat.

The army of the republic can never be used as an instrument of tyranny so long as its rank and file are made up of liberty-loving Americans. And it is the pride of the country that it is. The distinction between volunteer and regular is in name merely. The ranks are filled with exactly the same sort of men—all Americans, at patriotic and liberty loving. They are not mere machines, who can be used as the tools of would-be tyrants.

AUSTRIAN FACTIONS.

In this month the parliamentary elections in Austria will occur. The outcome will be looked for with interest. For years, the numerous factors of the Austrian population have carried racial and religious matters into politics until absolute confusion reigns. There are four parties among the Germans, two among the Czechs, a Polish, an Italian and a Tyrolese party, Clericals and anti-Clericals, Old Catholic and now Christian, and an anti-Semite party—and then some more!

In this struggle of races and religions to control political power, patriotism has been lost sight of. Such scenes as were witnessed in the Reichsrath last June were unparalleled in any representative legislative body in the world's history. The Emperor, Franz Josef, in calling a new election, plainly intimates that it is the last time he will try it. If the people do not rise above unworthy factional considerations, and elect a majority of members who will work together in passing the necessary financial and other measures of government routine, he will suspend the constitution of Austria and rule without a Reichsrath.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

To Philip D. Armour must be given the credit for the creation of a new industry. Largely through his own initiative, the source of supply of the animal food of the country was transferred from the farms in the neighborhood of our cities to the stock ranges of the west and southwest. The business of killing and preparing domestic animals for the market has developed from a local industry to a highly organized wholesale industry. The profits of this new business come chiefly from the by-products, which the local butchers threw away from the lack of facilities in handling them. The world has been the gainer from this centralization, rearrangement and thorough organization of a great industry.

The old free silver plank which has done service in Ohio Democratic conventions for a number of years, will not be dragged out this year. It has been snowed under so often that it is considered unsafe.

What a team of sprinters Aguinaldo and Pat Crowe would make!

HAZING AT WEST POINT.

Whatever may be the findings of the commission investigating the causes of the death of young Booz, and whether his being hazed at the Military Academy caused his death from tuberculosis two years later, the fact is clear that hazing still flourishes at West Point. It is strictly prohibited by the rules of that institution, but the regulation is not obeyed. The penalty is dismissal, but it is impossible to prove guilt. The cadets themselves will not testify against their fellows. Of course a mistaken sense of honor is to blame, but we have the same code among the boys in any common school. They will not betray one another, and should one become a "tattle tale," he earns thereby the contempt of his fellows.

Hazing will not be put down at West Point by stringent regulations upon paper. Its extinction must come from a higher ideal among the cadets themselves. It was formerly common in all colleges and universities, and flourishes yet in many of them. Note the fact, however, that you will find but little outcry against the practice, so long as it is not brutal, from graduates who have gone through a college course. The people who are howling over the Booz case are those who know nothing of college life, and do not realize that hazing, in the vast majority of instances, is but the "taking down" of some unduly fresh or obstreperous youngster, who does not realize the cardinal principle that all are equal, and assumes to be superior to his fellow-students. Hazing is the enforcement of the spirit of democracy—the weeding-out of aristocratic foibles on the part of students. Where this becomes brutal, it should be crushed out, if an available way is found, of course. At West Point, if a cadet, or any number of them, can be proved guilty of brutality, expulsion, without the privilege of reappointment, should be the penalty, and it should be carried out with strict justice and impartiality.

MR. BRYAN'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Bryan's speech at the Jackson day banquet, in Chicago, was a masterpiece of indirection, if one is to judge by the differing comments which have been made upon it. On the one hand, Mr. Bryan is assumed to have practically withdrawn as a candidate for anything, and admitted the passing of free silver as a live political issue. These points are made prominent by the papers, Republican and Democratic, which are not in sympathy with Bryanism. On the other hand, the papers which support Bryan lay stress on his vigorous slap at the re-organizers, in which he declared that this must be done by people inside the party, and not by outsiders, and his rallying-cry is that "the defeat the party recently suffered ought not to discourage any one who believes in the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform."

The fact is, Mr. Bryan was diplomatically vague concerning himself. He said: "I am a private citizen, with excellent prospects of remaining such. I do not want to be embarrassed by being placed in an attitude of a candidate for any office." But there is nothing positive nor final about the statement. It is couched in terms sufficiently general to enable him to accept any nomination without being charged with inconsistency. A man may be reluctant to accept a nomination, and yet yield to the call of his party; and we have no doubt Mr. Bryan would cheerfully hearken to such a call. The enticing buzzing of the bee is not yet stilled.

Nor was his reference to the decadence of the silver folly any more positive. He assumes that its importance may decline, "if an unexpected and unpromised increase in the output of gold restores the level of prices, and protects the producers of wealth from the evils of an appreciating dollar, those who have labored for bimetallism will rejoice." This appears to refer to something which may or may not come in the future. Mr. Bryan does not recognize the fact that the demand for gold has enormously increased the output, and the increase is an accomplished fact. Nearly four billions of the yellow metal has been added to the world's stock since 1873.

The reference to the exploded quantitation theory of money shows that Mr. Bryan knows no more of the truths of finance than before. He adheres to theories whose fallacy has been long shown. If he proposes to keep on his crusade along these lines, he will be a modern instance of Don Quixote's attack on the windmills. Why does he not endeavor to become a statesman, instead of a demogogue?

THE GRIP AGAIN.

There may not be coming a sweeping epidemic of grip such as the United States had several years ago, but the cases throughout the northern half of the United States are numerous enough to emphasize the need of care and caution.

The disease is infectious, and is carried by the air. Hence seclusion does not give immunity. Every one should give his attention to means of prevention. By keeping the bodily health perfect, the system will resist the infection. Don't catch cold. Keep your feet dry, your body comfortably warm, do not allow yourself to become either chilled or overheated, and breathe pure air. So doing, your have accomplished about all that is in your power.

There is a tendency to laugh at the grip, as though it were a jocular matter. An attack of the disease is by no means a joke. While many recover without any serious affects, others die of it, and very many carry its evil effects for years. It is wise to be cautious.

A WISE POLICY.

The proposition of the United States is that all foreign armed forces shall be withdrawn from China as soon as the imperial government accepts the terms of the joint note, and that the indemnity shall be settled and commercial treaties be framed at a conference to be held at Washington or some European capital.

The proposition is a wise one, and in strict accord with the line of policy this country has pursued in China. The cables from Berlin assert that the feeling is against the suggestion in German diplomatic circles. Perhaps the kaiser has a card concealed up his sleeve, to play in retaliation for Russia's practical absorption of Manchuria.

Mr. Bryan says he will remain in politics all his life; but who will edit his paper?

The Venezuelan rebellion is ended. How long will it be until the next one?

THE JOINT NOTE SIGNED.

The two Chinese plenipotentiafies, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, signed the demands made in the joint note of the Powers on January 9. The first step in the negotiations for peace has thus bee accomplished.

But the main difficuplties yet remain. These are twofold. One refers to the Powers themselves, whose clashing interests will make the negotiation of a treaty a tedious problem.

The proposition of the United States to change the scene of negotiations from Pekin to Washington has been declined. The reasons assigned are, that all the information is at hand, or easily accessible, at Pekin, and the feeling among the Chinese themselves is more easily ascertained; that the commerce of the United States with China is less than that of several other countries, and hence we are not entitled to expect a transfer of the negotiations to Washington; and, third, the Powers fear the United States government might be influenced by the pressure of interests desiring to exploit Chinese trade, if the negotiations were transferred to our capital.

The interests which are liable to clash are commercial and political. France and Germany desire to enlarge their Chinese trade and extend their spheres of influence in the empire. Great Britain desires to open the whole empire to her commerce, and extend her political influence therein. The United States desires the "open door" to trade throughout the empire—that is, that it shall be freely open to the commerce of every nation on absolutely equal terms. And both the English-speaking powers desire the abolition of the prohibition against foreigners acquiring landed interests in China.

How these different interests may be reconciled to the satisfaction of all is the grave problem which confronts the foreign ministers. Then, on the other hand, China may at any time refuse to go on with the negotiations, and fly to arms. It is said that by the opening of spring the empress dowager and Prince Tuan will have a vast army organized and equipped with modern rifles, and will then repeat the attempt to sweep the foreigners from the empire.

The chances are that this year may witness a mighty war; that China will throw down the gauntlet to Europe. Should this happen, the first year of the new century will be one of the bloodiest in the annals of time.

SHAFTER AGAIN.

On Jan. 10 there was a breezy time in the Senate over an amendment to the army bill, offered by Mr. Sewell, the purpose of which is to have Generals Wilson and Shafter appointed major generals of the regular army, and then to retire them.

Mr. Pettigrew appears to have no objection to this step as regards General Wilson, but he let loose his biting tongue against Shafter. He recounted the Santiago campaign, and had the clerk read from Senator Lodge's book the chapter on that subject. He declared the campaign was won in spite of Shafter, and not by him. However, his eloquence was wasted, for the Senate passed the Sewell amendment.

One need only go back to the history of the civil war to find that men's judgments differ widely on the merits of military commanders. There was a time in the career of Grant himself, even after his conspicuous victories at Forts Donelson and Henry, that he was belittled and maligned, and for a time he was practically superseded when General Halleck was given command of all the western armies. Detraction folowed him after he came East, through all the Virginia campaign, until Appomattox ended the war.

General Shafter had the misfortune to fall ill in front of Santiago, and he was the target for much criticism because he was not on the firing line. Such criticism is unjust, and displays a vast deal of ignorance concerning military methods. The test of generalship is success, and Shafter succeeded. There was a vast deal of confusion in the Fifth army corps, from the time it was mobilized at Tampa until Santiago had fallen, but it was due to the utter breakdown of the staff service of the War department, and not to any fault of the general commanding. The vast majority of intelligent Americans give Shafter credit for good work, and will be pleased to have him receive at the hands of Congress and the President, its fitting recognition.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The Cuban constitutional convention has decided to provide for universal suffrage in the new republic. This question has been a delicate one, for the majority of the Cuban people are illiterate, especially the negroes, and it was deemed probable that some restriction upon suffrage would be incorporated. It is somewhat of a surprise, therefore, to find that there is a clear majority in its favor among the delegates.

It is encouraging to find that the convention is approaching the end of its labors. The sessions so far have been secret, but as soon as the convention has come to an agreement upon the main points of the new constitution, the remainder of the sessions will be public. When the instrument is complete, it will be forwarded to the President, who will submit it to Congress. If it shall be approved by that body, steps will be taken to organize a government under it, and the formal establishment of the Republic of Cuba will not be long delayed.

THE "ELGIN" TRADEMARK.

The principle has been laid down by the supreme court of the United States that the name of a town, when used as a trademark, cannot be copyrighted. The case in which this decision was rendered was most interesting. A watch-case company, doing business in Illinois, used the word "Elgin" to designate its cases. The Elgin National Watch company considered this an infringement of its trademark. The case was carried to the supreme court, with the result stated above.

This decision is based on a sound principle, but in the case in point it works injustice. The town of Elgin, Illinois, was made by the watch company. The Elgin movement is widely known. It is one of the oldest in the country. The name "Elgin" is inseparably connected with it. Yet, under this decision it would seem that a new company could locate in Elgin, manufacture watch movements, and call them "Elgin movements," without incurring any legal penalty.

A big hole has been knocked in the bottom of the army canteen.

WORLD ARBITRATION.

Everything is now in readiness at The Hague for the great international arbitration tribunal. All the preliminaries are disposed of, and should the action of this high court of nations be invoked its members would assemble at once and proceed with the case.

Hon. Stanford Newell, our minister to Holland, states that the administrative council of the arbitration court, which is composed of the ministers at the Hague of the twelve nations which are parties to the compact, met recently, and secured a fine old mansion as the permanent location of the arbitration court. They also adopted a budget amounting to 49,500 florins, for expenses, which will be met by the twelve countries interested. The share of the United States is $1,640.

Of course the court will not sit permanently. It will be convened only when two nations which have a dispute both appeal to it. It can not take up a case upon the request of one of the parties; both must consent. The American members are: Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, ex-President of the United States; Hon. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, chief justice of the United States; Hon. John W. Griggs, of New Jersey, present attorney general of the United States, and Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, a former United States senator, and now judge of the circuit court of the United States.

THE INSULAR CASES.

The decision of the Supreme court in the cases involving the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines—whether they are integral parts of the United States or simply possessions of the United States—can not be handed down before the close of the present session of Congress. There are cases involving this issue now in progress before that tribunal, and the volume of legal lore in the form of briefs and arguments will involve a vast deal of labor on the part of the justices, which will consume more time than yet remains between the present and March 4, when the session ends by constitutional limitation.

Should the decision be that these islands are integral parts of the United States, it would seem that it will be necessary for the President to summon Congress in extraordinary session to legislate in accordance with the decision. The most important change that will be made will be the abolition of all duties on trade between ourselves and the islands. Legislation will probably be needed in such event to provide a revenue for the Philippines in some other way; while the legislative assembly of Porto Rico will be called upon to provide local taxation to meet the government expense of that island.

The quid nuncs at Washington are all at sea over the probable action of the court. No one has any inkling whatever as to the views of the court, or of a majority of its members. The tribunal may have a genuine surprise in store for somebody.

ONE CAUSE OF TRUSTS.

Professor Henry C. Adams, of Ann Arbor, in an address at the opening of the university's course on higher commercial education, makes a valuable contribution to the discussion of the causes of trusts. He assigns, as one of these, the lack of business talent of the higher order among men. He says:

> Paucity of business talent is in some measure responsible for the unprecedented flow of capital to the control of men possessing a genius for business. The monopoly of which complaint is made is a monopoly of talent. It is due in part to a deficient supply of administrative ability.

Those familiar with practical business know how hard it is to find men who are capable of filling the highest positions—those involving the expenditure of vast sums, and the successful placing of the products in the market. Men of high executive business ability are few. The Chicago Inter-Ocean gives a striking instance of this. It says that recently the head of one of the greatest American industrial organizations stated in a public interview that he had open three positions, carrying salaries of $10,000 to $15,000 a year, which he was unable to fill. Great enterprises were delayed simply because the men to manage them could not be found. The interests were too great to intrust to any but men of high and tried ability, and these had so far not appeared.

The competition in modern business is so great that it requires men of the very highest talent to manage successfully. The matter of wise administration means the difference between profit and loss—between success and failure. Men of the requisite abilities are scarce. Lacking those of proper calibre, industries that might have prospered separately are combined in order to put them under the control of one man whose capacity has been demonstrated. Here is a combination or trust practically forced upon the owners of the different properties, in order to preserve their investments.

The remedy is business education of the highest grade. Ann Arbor is now prepared to furnish such a course, and some other universities have already done so or are preparing to follow suit. When we have a supply of men of trained intelligence, capable of coping with the problems of modern business, there will be more incentive for men with money to invest it in independent lines, instead of putting it into trusts, because the men in charge of the latter have demonstrated their ability.

LEWIS AND CLARK.

The Oregon Historical society is arranging to celebrate, in some appropriate manner, the centenary, in 1905, of the expedition of Lewis and Clarke across the Rockies to the mouth of the Columbia river. This expedition was a large factor in our obtaining a good title to the Oregon country, though we lost part of our claim under Polk's presidency. Had that Democratic president insisted upon our full claim, the entire Pacific coast, from the southern extremity of California to the extrme point of Alaska, would now be under the Stars and Stripes, and Canada would not have a Pacific port. Hence there is every reason why this important expedition should be properly commemorated. The following summary of its work we clip from an exchange:

> The idea of an expedition across continent was suggested to Jefferson while in Paris by John Ledyard, of Connecticut, who was with Captain Cook in his exploration of the Pacific. The expedition was organized as the result of a confidential message to congress in 1803. The expedition wintered on the Missouri river in 1803-4, and ascended the Missouri in the following season. It was in 1805 that the party crossed the northern Rockies and passed to the Columbia river coming in sight of the Pacific Nov. 7, 1805. A fort or stockade was built at the mouth of the Columbia and notice of discovery and occupation left.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Bracing the Silver Dollar.

While Congress has been devoting much of its time to political and military legislation, the claims of the country's currency and banking system upon the attention of the national legislature are not being neglected, at least as far as the committees having charge of those matters are concerned. Several bills now before the House committee on coinage, weights and measures have for their object the maintenance of the gold standard, which is not regarded as insured against the possibility of assault by the law passed in March of last year. The advocates of further action in aid of the maintenance of the gold standard propose the suspension of the further coinage of silver, except as subsidiary coins, and provision for the absolute interchangeability of gold and silver. This is entirely sound doctrine, which should have the earnest consideration of Congress. There should not be the least breath of doubt as to what is the country's monetary standard.

The Army Canteen.

The army canteen is soon to be a thing of the past. When the army reorganization bill was before the House a declaration was adopted in favor of the prohibition of the sale of beer, wine or any intoxicating liquors in any post exchange or canteen or army transport, or upon any premises used for military purposes by the United States. The section of the bill containing the prohibition was amended in the Senate committee on military affairs so as to confine it to to the sale of wine and distilled spirits, so that under the amended prohibition beer was permitted to be sold. The Senate itself, however, has declined to sustain this action of its committee by voting on Wednesday last to lay the amendment proposed by the committee on the table. This is believed to dispose of the matter finally.

Imported Raw Material.

The manufacturers of the country imported more raw material for use in manufacturing in the year 1900 than in any preceding year in the history of our import trade. The material of foreign production imported in crude condition during the year just ended amounts in value to over $275,000,000, and if to this is added the total of "articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in manufacturing" the grand total of manufacturers' materials imported will amount to over $300,000,000, or nearly 45 per cent of the total importations. A comparison of 1899 and 1900 with preceding years show an increase of over 35 per cent in the importations of manufacturers' materials in these two years as compared with the entire period from 1890 to 1898, and an increase of nearly 70 per cent as compared with the years 1894 and 1896.

Inauguration Day.

Washington having celebrated its centennial anniversary in brilliant and impressive style, will now turn its attention to preparations for another great national event, to take place on the 4th of March next. Committees of citizens have already been appointed, to arrange details, and with these the usual committees of the Senate and House will co-operate. The intention is, if possible, to surpass even the most notable of former inaugural fetes, and broaden the first inauguration ceremonies of the twentieth century into a national festival appropriate to the opening of the new era. The necessary funds will be promptly subscribed by the people of the District of Columbia, the receipts of the inaugural ball, as a rule, being sufficient to repay all subscriptions in full.

The country will watch with interest to see how Washington works out a program, that will make the inauguration of President McKinley and Vice President Roosevelt a splendid and memorable occasion.

Against American Grain.

The Kaiser seems to have thrown himself into the arms of the German Agrarian party, and is seemingly prepared to accept a protective tariff on grain. There is little doubt but that sentiment in Germany favoring more protection to the agricultural industry of the nation has been rapidly growing. Several years ago a protective tariff on cereals would have been violently attacked by the Berlin press. Now only the extreme radical newspapers criticise the policy which is clearly aimed at the United States. In Austria, too, there is a loud demand for European combination to defeat American competition.

The Boer War.

Events in the Boer war during the last week have been serious enough to compel Lord Roberts to adopt a radical change in policy. He has withdrawn the garrisons from many of the small towns, and is concentrating his troops along the railroad leading from Cape Town to Pretoria, and from Pretoria toward Delagoa Bay. This move has been made because of the necessity of guarding the railroad in order that the Boers may not cut off communication between Pretoria and Cape Town.

The Boers have resumed the aggressive again, every day bringing news of attacks on isolated British posts. On Jan. 9 a simultaneous attack was made on five important garrisons along the railway from Pretoria east. The Boers weres beaten off in each instance, but not until they had inflicted serious losses on the British.

The unsuccessful pursuit of DeWet continues.

Situation in China.

Dispatches from Pekin are, as usual, conflicting and unsatisfactory. It is asserted that Prince Ching and Earl Li Hung Chang have signed the agreement based on the joint note of the powers. It is asserted, too, that the Chinese envoys acted in flat disobedience to the commands of the Dowager Empress.

It is certain, however, that the Dowager Empress and her advisers are for reasons best known to themselves playing for delay. The court is at Sian-Fu, beyond the present reach of the allies. There are no means at hand for expediting the negotiations or of compelling compliance to the demands of the powers short of actual war.

Japanese authorities do not hesitate to assert that the powers will yet be compelled to declare war, and that hostilities will be resumed in the early spring.

Russia and Manchuria.

In the mean time there are under the surface indications that Russia's practical seizure of Manchuria has caused no little uneasiness in England and France. In Paris there is a feeling that Russia is apparently keeping France out of the southern provinces adjoining Tonquin, while at the same time the Czar is helping himself to liberal slices of territory in the north.

In London the general sentiment is one of resentment that Russia should take advantage of England's preoccupation in South Africa to acquire new territory in Asia, and it is freely asserted that but for the Boer war Russia would have kept hands off of Manchuria.

OUR DISTANCE FROM THE SUN

Fifty Leading Observatories Watching the Asteroid Eros.

About fifty of the principal observatories of the world are now co-operating in a great program of observation for improving our knowledge of the distance between the Earth and Sun. Fully half the resources of the Lick Observatory have been devoted to this work for three months past, and the observations will continue another month.

The determination of the value of this astronomical unit of distance is one of the most famous problems in the science, and a great variety of methods have been used.

The four hundred small planets—asteroids—discovered up to 1898 all move in orbits situated entirely outside the orbit of Mars. But an asteroid discovered by Dr. Witt in Berlin in 1898, to which he gave the name Eros, is very remarkable in that its orbit lies partly within and partly without the orbit of Mars. It approaches the Earth more closely than any other member of our system, except the Moon. The forms and relative positions of the orbits of the Earth, Eros and Mars are shown approximately by the accompanying diagram, Fig. 1. The orbits of Mars and Eros appear to intersect, but this is merely apparent, from the projections of the two on the plane of the paper. The plane of the orbit of Eros makes an angle of about eleven degrees with the plane of the orbit of Mars (and the Earth), and the two orbits are situated like two adjacent links of a chain, without approaching each other very closely.

As soon as the orbit of this wonderfully located asteroid was computed and published, astronomers realized its possibilities for improving our knowledge of the Sun's distance. As stated above, an asteroid's value for this purpose depends upon its closeness to the Earth. The distance of Eros at this opposition will have a minimum value of twenty-seven million miles.

In outline, this method of measuring the Sun's distance is exceedingly simple, but in detail it is exceedingly complex and technical. The nature of the problem may be explained from Fig. 2.

If the Earth is at E and the asteroid at A, an observer on the Earth's surface at P will see the asteroid projected on the sky at P', whereas an observer at L will see it a L'. If the distance PL is known, as it is, and the angle PAL is obtained from the observations, the data for solving the triangle PLA are at hand, and the distance EA may be obtained by simple computation. As a second step in the solution, the orbit of Eros will be determined very accurately, basing the determination upon Newton's law of gravitation. It will then be a simple matter to compute the ratio of the Earth's distances from the Sun (ES) and the asteroid (EA). The distance EA having already been determined in miles the desired distance ES will follow.

If two observatories on opposite sides of the Earth secure observations simultaneously, say at P (Pulkowa in Russia) and at L (Mt. Hamilton), the desired data are theoretically complete, but practically they are insufficient. There are unavoidable errors in the measurement of the very small angle PAL, and in the assumed positions of the two observatories, which will be materially reduced by having observations made at a large number of stations. The direct distance between the Pulkowa and Lick observatories is about 5,000 miles. This is a base line from which to measure a distance of 27,000,000 miles, and hence the three-and-one-half-fold greater distance to the Sun. The form and the dimensions of the Earth thus enter directly into the problem. An error of a quarter of a mile in the assumed length of the base line leads to a large error in the final result.

Instead of simultaneous observations made in the morning in Russia and in the evening in America, the angle PAL can be determined by evening and morning measures secured at one station.

The July conference of astronomers at the Paris Exposition afforded an opportunity for a hurried formation of co-operative plans to secure the observations needed. It may be said that every one of the contributing observatories is devoting to this problem all of its resources which in any way promise to improve the results. The measures are most advantageously made in November and December, and perhaps a hundred observers are giving their time to this work. The reductions will require one or two years' labor, and the value of the Sun's distance, resulting from a combination of all the work of all the observatories, will probably not be available for two or three years.

The planet Eros is now of about the 9.3 magnitude. It is easily visible in a three-inch telescope.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
Director of the Lick Observatory.

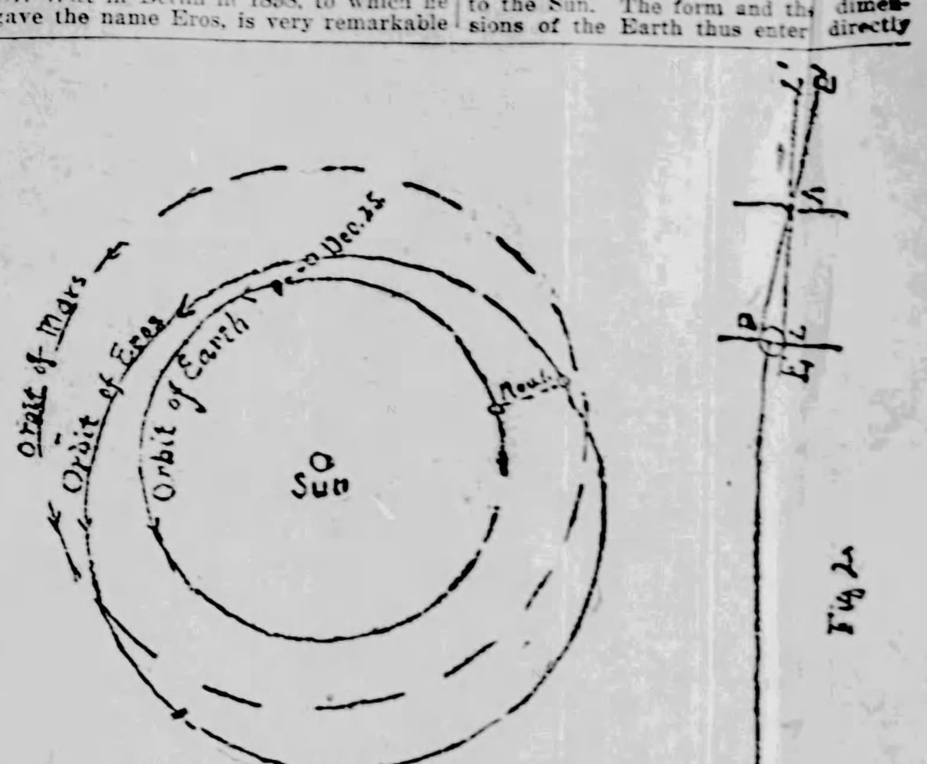

Fig. 1

STEWART MANSION TO BE TORN DOWN

It is authoritatively stated that the tearing down of the old Stewart mansion, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, will begin on February 1, according to the New York Evening World.

A five-story office building is to be built on the site of the marble palace by the Knickerbocker Trust company.

So passes "Stewarts Folly." So, it is hoped by the new owners, will end the long story of ill-fortune which began almost at the building of the Stewart palace, which ran with the millionaire owner for the rest of his years and which continued to go with his estate and its new chief possessor till the latter, too, went to his last and lasting rest.

That marble palace was planned in the first place on a site of recent misfortune. Where it stood there was formerly the brown-stone mansion in which Goham D. Abbott maintained a school for girls. The civil war killed Abbott's institution by drawing away the southern pupils, who made up the best part of his school.

Then came Alexander T. Stewart, merchant prince, expanding financially and meaning to expand also in politics and society. He bought the Thirty-fourth street corner and the house for $250,000. That was in 1861.

First the new owner tried to remodel the old mansion. It would not do, and against the advice and wishes of his wife, Mr. Stewart began the erection of the present marble pile.

It took seven years to build the place. The cost has never been exactly known, but it was not far from $2,000,000. And when all was finished there was snugly ensconced in one of its spacious closets the skeleton which, the superstitious might say, has kept the burden of a "hoodoo" upon the big house ever since.

Stewart and his wife, good comrades and fellow-counsellors in all home and business affairs previously, were never the same to each other in the great, cold, stately residence. It was too big. Sympathy was dazed by its immense spaces, lost in the maze of its many rooms.

Most costly marbles had been brought from the quarries of America and Italy for the building of the house. But the peace beyond price—the peace of a home never dwelt within the tremendous walls.

Mr. Stewart lived about eight years in his palace. He died in 1876. A few years longer his wfe endured its lonely splendor. Not continuously, however. The echoing chambers, which seemed cold from their very spaciousness, even when the summer heat was without or the furnaces glowed within, were too much for her nerves. The garish furniture could not soothe her mind, disturbed by the misfortunes which were overtaking the other Stewart enterprises.

The projected home for working girls went wrong and became a hotel, now the Park Avenue. The splendid Garden City school and cathedral idea on Long Island failed to materialize according to its originator's dream. The dead merchant's will was attacked, and even his body was assailed in its cemetery resting place.

After a time the lonely widow gave up and died.

What troubles overtook the Stewart business after the Hilton acquisition there is no need of reciting. Judge Hilton went through seas of trouble and accusation. Then he, too, passed away. Meantime the palace on Fifth avenue, deserted for a time, was eventually picked up by the Manhattan club, of old the chief Democratic organization of the city.

The superb Stewart art gallery became the club's billiard-room. The Gen. Grant bedroom, which once held a bedstead built especially for the old hero, who was Stewart's idol, became a sub-dining-room. All the atmosphere of the mansion was changed. But even the big club could not seem to fill the yawning, desolate space. Fill the splendid drawing-room with lounging, chattering groups of men as occasions might, and there was still an effect of forbidding emptiness.

For nearly ten years the Manhattan club remained in the house. This period witnessed the defection of Richard Croker, the loss of hundreds of members and of prestige and almost a bankruptcy, due to tremendous expenses and high rent. Finally, in January, 1899, it was announced that the club would move. It went into the former University club house in the following spring. It has returned to prosperity. And the palace which so nearly pulled the Manhattan organization to destruction is now to meet that fate itself.

"Stewart's Folly" is the name the builder himself gave to his too-big mansion. It was an apt designation. So thought, perhaps, the grimly humorous bidder who recently offered $600 for the whole pile of marble and hardwoods. The eventual selling price was something like $1,450,000.

Alexander T. Stewart was born in an Irish cabin, and died in his marble palace. His business was born in a Bleecker street tenement and perished as a Stewart affair, in a splendid habitation where another proprietorship has since made enterprise profitable.

Will the displacing of the marble blocks at Thirty-fourth street remove the last trace of ill-fate from the affairs that have borne the mark of Stewart?

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"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir —Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

MOORE'S METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE FOR 1901.

This valuable work has been compiled by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington. It is invaluable to the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health seeker, and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. Printed on good paper, large type, and is brim full of valuable information. Order early. Price to Blade readers—20c.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.35
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

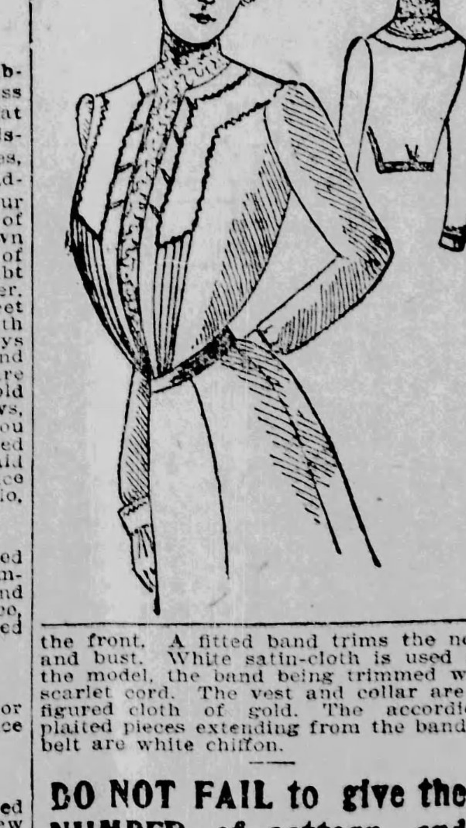
CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1948—Clavering Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The "Clavering" is a fancy shirt-waist with vest effect, and has the new one-piece shirt sleeve with turn back cuff. The front is full at the belt, and is cut away to show vest. The French back has a slight fullness at the belt, and is cut out at the neck to correspond with

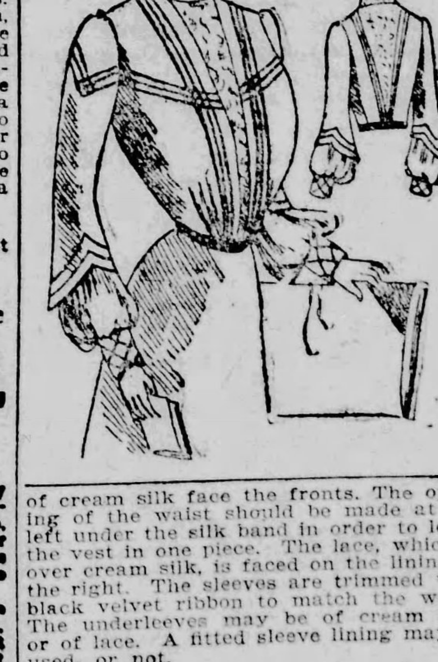


the front. A fitted band trims the neck and bust. White satin-cloth is used for the model, the band being trimmed with scarlet cord. The vest and collar are of figured cloth of gold. The accordion-plaited pieces extending from the band to belt are white chiffon.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1950—Genevieve Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very plain model, it is given the modern smart effect by the very broad shoulders and deep curve of the waist line in front. The lining is tight fitting. The back of the waist is plain and snug fitting. The front opens over a V-shaped vest of cream lace. The fullness at the belt is laid in plaits. Bands



of cream silk face the fronts. The opening of the waist should be made at the left under the silk band in order to leave the vest in one piece. The lace, which is over cream silk, is faced on the lining at the right. The sleeves are trimmed with black velvet ribbon to match the waist. The underleeves may be of cream silk, or of lace. A fitted sleeve lining may be used, or not.

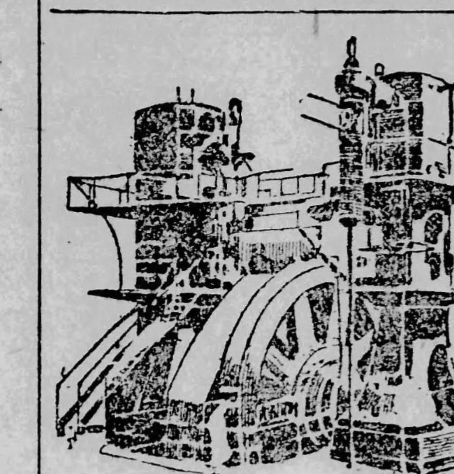
1954—Bernard Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 bust measure. The "Bernard" waist gives the new tucked effect, and like many of the newest waists buttons in the back. It also gives the new shirt waist sleeve. The front is tucked like a round yoke and

the fullness gathered at the belt. The one-piece back has three tiny plaits at the belt and there is a fitted lining. This new design is pretty and stylish in silk or wool goods. The model is of black and white silk and fastened at the back with small fancy buttons. The waist can be lined, or not, as liked, but a shirt waist always sets better not lined.

LARGEST STEAM ENGINE IN THE WORLD

A gigantic compound engine, the largest in the world, has just been completed at an East Pittsburg establishment. It goes to Bay Ridge, N. Y., for the Kings County Electric Light and Power company's plant there. These monster engines, one of which has been erected temporarily, are of the vertical cross compound condensing type, especially designed for driving alternating current generators, mounted directly on the shaft of the engine. The engines have a normal capacity of 4,000 horse power and will carry successfully overloads of 7,000 horse power. The principal dimensions of the engines are as follows:



LARGEST STEAM ENGINE IN THE WORLD.

Height from floor line to top of cylinders, about 35 feet; length along the shaft, 38 feet 6 inches; width, 28 feet; diameter of high pressure cylinder, 46 inches; diameter of low pressure cylinder, 86 inches; stroke, 60 inches; number of revolutions per minute, 75; steam pressure, 170 pounds. The diameter of the shaft in the center is 39 inches; diameter of shoft at bearings, 34 inches; length of each bearing, 60 inches; total weight of the shaft without crank-cheeks or fly-wheel centers, about 75,000 pounds. The shaft is of hydraulic forged upon hearth steel, having a hole its entire length 16 inches in diameter. The fly wheel is very massive, having 100 tons in the rim; diameter of wheel, 28 feet; velocity of rim, 6,600 feet per minute, or practically one and one-quarter miles.

Each engine comprises two vertical cylinders erected side by side on massive frames, bolted to ponderous bed plates. In each engine there is room left between the two cylinders for a Westinghouse generator, which will furnish current for light and power. The revolving part of this generator is mounted directly upon the steel shaft of the engine, and is firmly bolted to a very heavy fly wheel.

THRIFTY SOUL.

"I think the meanest human being I ever knew," said the man in the mackintosh, "was Poke Gummles."

"What was his specialty?" asked the man who had his feet on the table.

"Just general meanness. But we didn't find it out until after we had taken him into our cremation club."

"What's a cremation club?" demanded the man with the green goggles.

"It's a club of people who believe in cremation. The joining fee is a dollar, and we charge a dollar a year as dues. When a member dies we incinerate him free of charge."

"Well, what particular meanness was your friend—what's his name? Gummles?—guilty of in connection with the cremation club?"

"We found out after we took him in that he had previously joined a suicide club?"—Chicago Tribune.

It Must Be.

"I am looking for some place around New York that is real cheap to live in."

"Why don't you try Hoboken? That's the cheapest place I know of."

"How do you know it is?"

"Hetty Green lives there."—Life.

An English View.

Old Boy—And you never carry an umbrella? How's that?

Swell—Well, you see, if you have an umbrella people think you've only got one suit of clothes.—Ally Sloper's.

A Misnomer.

"Pa," said the blooming daughter of the household, "I wish you wouldn't call young Mr. Softleigh a popinjay."

"And why not?"

"Because he isn't a jay, and there does not seem to be any hope of his 'poppin'."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOTABLE WEDDING

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French Wedded.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 14.—Although in the depth of winter, this well known watering place to-day took on a semblance of its summer gaiety because of the wedding of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, probably the most wealthy of the third generation of the Vanderbilt family, and Miss Elsie French, a charming Newport girl and former playmate of the bridegroom, the daughter of Mrs. Frederick Orme French, a resident of the city for many years.

The ceremony took place at noon, in the Zabriski Memorial Church, of St. John the Evangelist, far up in the old north part of the city, on the very shores of Narragansett bay, once the center of Newport's fashion, but now far removed from the social whirl of Belleview avenue.

The center aisle was a lane of begonias and asparagus, standards eight feet high being trimmed with the feathery foliage of the asparagus at regular intervals from the entrance of the church to the chancel. Baskets of delicate pink flowers depended from the standards.

Specimen palms 30 feet high towered high above the altar. Interspersed among the ferns and foliage which banked them were great clusters of white azaleas and medallions of Golden Gate roses. On the altar was an immense cross of Ascension lilies.

Eight personal friends of the bridegroom acted as ushers. They were

MISS ELSIE FRENCH

Messrs. Worthington, Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Frederick Martin Davies, Robert Livingstone Gerry, Ord Preston, Ernest Iselin, William P. Borden, Potter Palmer, jr., and W. Bayard Cutting, jr.

The bridesmaids were Miss Pauline French, the bride's niece; Miss Elsa Bronson, daughter of the late Frederick Bronson; Miss Isabel C. Stillman, daughter of Mr. James Stillman, of New York, who shortly will become the bride of Percy Avery Rockefeller; and Miss Edith Gray, daughter of Judge Gray of Albany.

The bridesmaids' gowns were of pearl gray crepe de chene, combined with liberty gauze of the same color. Their hats were also of gray, elaborately frilled, with a knot of gold in front.

Each carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The maid of honor, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, sister of the bridegroom, wore a similar gown, although mode modest in detail.

Some distance behind walked the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, Amos Tuck French.

The bride's gown was of rich ivory white satin, the skirt having a train more than three yards in length. The long close-fitting sleeves of satin were finished with deep puffs of exquisite lace. The high collar of the corsage was of lace. The bottom of the skirt around the long train was trimmed with tulle and sprays of orange blossoms.

The bridal veil, entirely covering the gown, and falling to the end of train, was a magnificent piece of Brussels point lace and was the same veil worn by her sister when she married General Eaton in England ten years ago. The bride carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. No jewels were worn.

At the altar Mr. Vanderbilt met the bride. Together they stood before the steps of the chancel, until Dr. Morgan had finished reading the betrothal portion of the service, when they ascended into the chancel, and at the altar Dr. Beattie completed the ceremony and pronounced them husband and wife. The Mendelssohn wedding march was played as the wedding procession moved down the aisle and out of the church. The ceremony occupied about seven minutes.

For the reception, "Harbor View," the residence of Mrs. French, had been prepared with great care. The broad verandas all enclosed with glass, were lined with small pine trees, while within the house brilliant flowers met the eye. The bride and groom received their friends while standing in the large hall beneath a canopy composed entirely of golden gate roses.

The wedding gifts received by Miss French are extremely numerous, and form a remarkable collection of jewels, gold and silver plate and works of art of all descriptions. So costly and magnificent are they that a description of them can give no adequate idea of their beauty. These presents have been arriving for the last two or three weeks, and have been placed for safe keeping in a vault at the Aquineck National bank, in Newport. Some of the most notable of the presents and the donors are as follows:

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, a diadem and necklace of magnificent diamonds.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck, of Paris, uncle and aunt of the bride, a collarette of diamonds and a rope of pearls and rubies.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, sr., a collarette of diamonds.

Lord Cheylesmore, brother of General Eaton, a diamond and emerald brooch.

General, the Honorable, and Mrs. Herbert Francis Eaton, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, a necklace of turquoise and diamonds.

Miss Isabelle Stillman, a bridesmaid, a spray of pear shaped diamonds.

Mrs. B. B. French, scarf pins of diamonds and emeralds.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, a collarette of diamonds.

Mrs. Francis O. French, mother of the bride, a George III. centerpiece of superb design.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, twenty-four gold dessert plates.

Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, brother and sister of the groom, three chests of small table silver, in all fifty dozen pieces, hand wrought and of beautiful design.

Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, uncle of the groom, George III. tea and coffee set, with kettle, of beautiful design.

Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd, a set of meat dishes in solid silver.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay Twombly, a pair of massive candelabra and four candlesticks of solid silver.

Miss Lila Sloane, a cousin of the groom, a gold vase of beautiful design.

Mr. Frederick M. Davies, a handsome large jewel box.

Miss Leary, a jewelled clock.

Mrs. Frye, an aunt of the bride, a tete-a-tete set of entree dishes.

Miss O'Neill, of Pittsburg, three silver mirrors.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, silver gilt fruit dishes.

Mr. Robert L. Gerry, complete silver dessert service of very pretty design.

Mrs. Christian Bois, of Paris, a set of Norwegian enamelled spoons.

Mrs. Leroy, of Paris, a silver vase and card case.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, a brother and sister-in-law of the bride, a set of large silver fruit dishes.

Mr. George C. Mumzig hung a beautiful portrait of Miss French, which he recently executed for Mrs. French as her wedding gift to her daughter. The portrait was much admired by the guests.

Miss French's gifts to her bridesmaids were beautiful white card cases, with the raised initials upon them. In this Miss French took a departure from the usual custom of brides to give jewels to their attendants.

Cures Night Colds

How will your cough be to-night? Worse, probably.

You can stop it any time. Then stop it tonight. You will cough less and sleep better, and by tomorrow at this time you will be greatly improved.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

cures night coughs, day coughs, all kinds of coughs. Help Nature a little and see what she will do for you.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

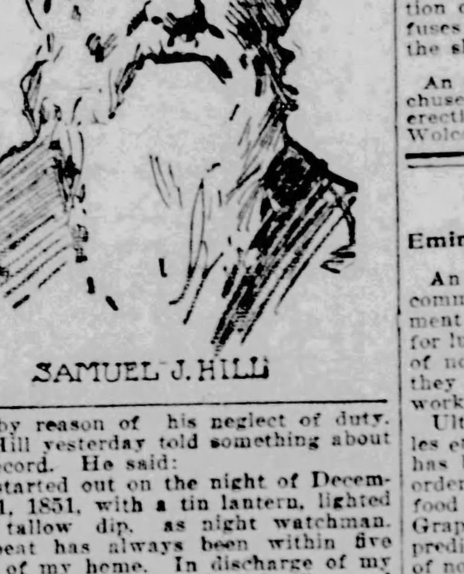
If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

OLDEST EMPLOYE.

Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—Samuel J. Hill, of Nineveh, one of the oldest men in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, has been retired on pension. He served the company for 48 years, and claims to be the luckiest railroader on earth.

He has never suffered an injury in his life, and the company has never lost one



SAMUEL J. HILL

cent by reason of his neglect of duty. Mr. Hill yesterday told something about his record. He said:

"I started out on the night of December 21, 1851, with a tin lantern, lighted by a tallow dip, as night watchman. My beat has always been within five miles of my home. In discharge of my duties, I have walked 142,450 miles, and have gone 13,000 nights without sleep. I have burned 450 gallons of oil in my lamp. One oil can lasted me eighteen years and one lamp seven years. I carried one watch for over 26 years. I have never smoked nor chewed tobacco, nor used profanity. For 40 years I never touched a drop of liquor, and have therefore always enjoyed good health."

On the night of May 3, 1872, Mr. Hill stopped the Philadelphia express when a serious wreck was threatened, and thereby saved 200 lives.

The will of the late Jarvis Ford, of St. Joseph, Mo., leaves $20,000 for a free memorial library in that city and $10,000 to the municipal hospital.

Tonight

Just before retiring, if your liver is sluggish, out of tune and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

And you'll be all right in the morning.

SIGNAL FROM MARS

Professor Pickering Saw Bright Lights Upon That Planet.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 9.—An announcement that Mars had probably signalled the world attributed to him, was called to the attention of Professor Edward C. Pickering, of the Harvard astronomical observatory, last night.

M. Wilfrid Fonveille, of Paris, through the European edition of the New York Herald, declared that Professor Pickering had given notice to astronomers that a series of bright lights has been observed by Professor A. E. Douglass, at the Lowell observatory, on the Icarium Sea, in Flagstaff, Ariz.

M. Fonveille said the nature of the lights, which had proceeded geometrically, indicated voluntary action, and gave color to the belief that Martians had endeavored to attract the attention of the sister planet.

Professor Pickering said the only thing that could have suggested the idea was a telegram on December 8 from Flagstaff, saying:

Mr. A. E. Douglass, while observing the planet Mars on December 7, saw a projection on the north edge of Icarium Mare, which lasted seventy minutes."

The telegram was sent to Harvard observatory, in consequence of an arrangement among astronomers for the dissemination of astronomical news, which makes Harvard observatory an exchange place of record. The news was sent at once to Kiel, Germany, which is the European exchange for such news.

From both exchanges the news is sent broadcast among observatories in their respective countries, not only warning observers of new phenomena to be observed, but assuring the priority of discovery to the original observer.

Professor Pickering said the Icarium Mare was one of the so-called seas observed on Mars, and a projection observed there would be an interesting occurrence if confirmed. He knew Mr. Douglass as a careful observer, and anything he would offer on the subject would have great weight.

It would, he thought, be a very strained inference from the "projection" that it was a message or signal from inhabitants of Mars.

"We have no certain evidence," he said, "that there is even organic life on the planet, to say nothing of intelligent people, competent and sufficiently interested to send messages to the earth. The so-called 'seas' and the associated 'lands' on the planet are still open questions in that aspect among astronomers."

Rees Is Skeptical.

New York, Jan. 9.—John K. Rees, professor of astronomy at Columbia University, was asked his opinion on Professor Fonveille's theory of a signal from Mars and Nikola Tesla's declaration that he had received signals at the top of Pike's Peak.

"It has been established, I believe," he said, "that Douglas observed some phenomena similar to those described. That is not, however, a justification for the conclusion that Mars has been signalling the earth.

"No particular cause for these peculiar lights has been accepted as entirely satisfactory. There are several explanations of the phenomena.

"Some atmospheric disturbance of the earth may have came between the observer and Mars and given a normal condition on that planet the appearance reported by Professor Douglas. Again, there may have been some unusual change on Mars similar to those sometimes observed on other planets.

"Scientists are conservative. They are loath to jump to conclusions and ascribe to some unusual phenomena a sensational cause. Others, however, seize every opportunity to do so, and are willing to exaggerate.

"Until natural and normal causes fail to explain the lights which Professor Douglas observed and Professor Pickering reported, there is no reason to make a sensation of it. Neither Professor Pickering nor Douglas has done so. They simply reported the facts.

"Of Tesla's reported observation of signals I do not care to express an opinion."

Mars was in opposition to the earth on December 8. It will be again on February 22. If the inhabitants of that planet really lighted signal fires for our observation last month they will have another favorable opportunity on Washington's birthday.

SIGNALS FROM SPACE.

New York, Jan. 12.—William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. Y., says that since 1892 he has drawn from his kite wire hundreds of electric signals, both rgular and irregular, which may have come from some planet, and that the signals have been usually in groups of three, regularly timed like a Morse sounder. When the ends of the kite-sustained steel wires are separated by silk strands, the sparks jump at twelve-second intervals. Then there are mysterious disapearances of all electric action for several minutes. These electric sparks come from a high point in the air not near to the low tension electric currents of trolley and live wires. Mr. Eddy is about to begin a careful series of measurements of these spark lengths. He does not believe that the Morse sounders affect his wires because the dynamo electricity sticks to its wire and does not radiate to unknown distances, so far as known, as do the high tension sparks used in wireless telegraphy, and the same high tension sparks drawn by him from the clouds.

Mr. Eddy says that these spark signals may come from an outer planet, because electricity travels at the rate of 190,000 miles a second, and is as tireless as light, which travels 188,300 miles a second, as measured by a rapidly revolving toothed wheel. Great variability in effect is produced when there is apparently no change whatever in the condition of the upper air, so far as known.

Mr. Eddy has been trying to decipher these signals since 1892. It is also to be noted that Tesla's signals come from Pike's Peak, and at a high point in the air. Mr. Eddy points out that electricity is superior to light, because an interruption can be transmitted, while light suffuses around a dark shadow, especially if the shadow is of small diameter.

An appeal is being circulated in Massachusetts for contributions towards the erection of a suitable memorial to Roger Wolcott, who recently died in Boston.

GOV'T LUNCHES.

Eminent Doctor Orders Grape Nuts.

An old physician in Washington, D. C., comments on the general practice government employes have of taking with them for luncheon, buttered rolls and a variety of non-nutritious articles of food which they bolt down and go on with their work.

Ultimately dyspepsia and gastric troubles ensue, and in all such cases where he has been called in for consultation, the orders have been to abandon all sorts of food for the noonday lunch except Grape-Nuts, which is a ready-cooked, predigested food and a concentrated form of nourishment.

This is eaten with a little fresh milk or cream which can be secured from the vendors who pass through the buildings during the noon hour. The doctor says: "For many reasons I would prefer not to have my name used publicly. Do not object to your furnishing same to any honest inquirer. I have been prescribing Grape-Nuts in numerous cases for about a year and a half and am pleased to say my patients have reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the results. I am myself a strong believer in Grape-Nuts and shall continue to be so long as the preparation gives the results I have obtained thus far." The doctor's name can be had of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

Have Doctors Given You Up?

Have They Failed to Cure You?

Write to-day to S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, stating your disease or ailment and you will be told how you can be quickly cured.

S. A. Jefferson heals by Christian Science methods, through the Grace of Him who heals all mankind.

People are especially invited to write S. A. Jefferson who have been given up by doctors or who have been treated by doctor after doctor and could find no relief. No case is too difficult—there are no hopeless cases. No matter how far away you are, no matter what your sickness is, write S. A. Jefferson to-day. For a 2-cent stamp you can have "A Message of Health and Healing," FREE which is very interesting.

MARSHALL, TEX., July 30, 1900.

My little daughter (Maud) suffered three months with whooping cough, measles, bronchial pneumonia and pleurisy in both sides. I tried two doctors and they performed an operation, but it did no good. She had fever all the time until I wrote to you to treat her. She went to bed and never walked a step until you began your treatment. Three days after you began to treat her she could walk around by holding to something, and the fifth day she could walk without any assistance. I hope this letter will cause some suffering person to come unto you to be healed. I am very glad indeed that I saw your advertisement and hope for you all possible success. MRS. W. T. NESBIT.

Of the two million people Christian Science Healing has cured over ninety-five per cent had been given up by doctors.

S. A. Jefferson invites "incurable" cases, "hopeless" cases and cases of long standing where medicine has been used for years with bad effect.

Christian Science heals without medicine or the dangerous surgeon's knife.

S. C. JEFFERSON, C. S. B., 440 Ft. Dearborn Bldg. Chicago

$4.70

15 JEWELED ELGIN or WALTHAM

The handsomest genuine gold plated watch on the market. Double hunting case SOLID GOLD PATTERN of engraving. Elegantly finished jeweled movement, stem wind and stem set and absolutely guaranteed for five years. FREE With lady's size watch we send free a beautiful 45 inch long nette chain, and with gent's size watch a handsome 12 inch gent's vest chain. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send the watch and chain to you by express for examination; you examine them at the express office and if as represented pay express agent our special introductory price $4.70 and it is yours. Only one watch and chain to each customer at this price. Mention in your letter whether you want GENTS OR LADIES SIZE and order today as we will ship samples at this reduced price for 60 days only. We furnish this watch with Elgin or Waltham 15 JEWELED works for $1.00 extra. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 352-356 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

TESLA AGAIN.

He Thinks He Can Open Communication With People on Mars.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Journal and Advertiser publishes the following:

Nicola Tesla, the great electrical experimenter, is busy at work on a transmitter and a receiver that he believes will establish as an accomplished fact communication between this planet and Mars. When a reporter saw him yesterday, in his laboratory, at No. 46 Houston street, he was drawing on paper zigzag lines that looked like the teeth of an old-style up-and-down mill saw.

"I am preparing," he said, "for the greatest experiment that has ever been made on this planet. Sooner or later I shall establish communication with Mars. I am certain that the inhabitants of that planet have many times endeavored to signal this earth, but we have never had instruments of sufficient delicacy to receive their messages, nor instruments powerful enough to answer them. At last we have the former, and I will soon have the latter.

"It will remain then only to decipher their messages and answer them.

"It is more than possible that the Martians will read our messages to them before we can read theirs, because I believe they are a more advanced people than we are.

"Already I have a transmitter that is, I am certain, of sufficient power to send a message to Mars with strength enough to operate a delicate telegraph instrument. A beginning has been made and the great result will soon be achieved."

Signor Guiseppe Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, said to the London correspondent of the Journal yesterday:

"It is not impossible to realize telegraphic communication between the earth and Mars, provided Mars is inhabited. Electrical science is able to overcome the millions of miles that interpose between us. Mr. Tesla is, I believe, sure to succeed in his efforts to establish this communication.

"With regard to wireless communication between London and New York, and messages flashed across the ocean for a half penny a word, I see no immediate prospect of such a consummation. At no very distant date, however, wireless communication between Europe and America will be a fact."

Mr. Tesla shrugged his shoulders when a reporter told him what Maconi had said.

"He knows nothing about what I have been doing, and if he has arrived at any conclusion it is but the conclusion of an educated guess. His wireless telegraphy has to do with this earth; mine deals with the stars. Let us both stick to our subjects.

"I see that Mr. Edison says he confines his thoughts below the apex of the Himalaya Mountains. Well, mine climb higher, and will reach their goal.

"Talking with Mars is not a new proposition. Other men than myself have received on delicate instruments messages they could not understand. My task is to receive them, to understand them and to reply to them.

"I will have some definite results soon, and when I get them I will explain all about them."

The last remark appears to indicate that Mr. Tesla expects to receive the messages here in New York. When pressed to say whether he expected to establish Martian communication in this city he declined to answer.

BARONESS VON KETTELER.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 14.—Baroness von Ketteler, formerly Miss Ledyard, widow of the late German minister to China, will sail for Germany the latter part of this month. She will not be accompanied by any member of her own family. Her health is now completely restored and she desires to visit her late husband's mother, who is 80 years old.

Baroness von Ketteler has received several personal letters from the emperor of Germany and Vount von Bulow, expressing sympathy for her in her bereavement. The emperor said he hoped soon to welcome the baroness to "her country." She may reside in Germany.

FITS I wish every person in the U. S. suffering with FITS, EPILEPSY OF FALLING SICKNESS to send for one of my large-sized 16-ounce bottles **FREE.** DR. F. E. GRANT, Dept. 78, Kansas City, Mo.

$5.75 **SEND NO MONEY** Until you have seen and tested our watch. We sell at Factory Price at One-Half and less than what you have to pay elsewhere. Our watches are fitted with the unequalled 17 Jeweled Special Limited, or 7 jewel Waltham or Elgin Movement, known the world over as the best, and **WARRANTED 20 YEARS** Case is hunting solid gold pattern engraving, extra 14 karat gold plate; good enough for a railroad president. Special Offer for the next 60 days: Send your address and we will send watch C. O. D. with privilege of full examination. Call in any expert and if found perfectly satisfactory and the best watch ever offered for such a price pay $5.75 and express charges, otherwise not one cent. FREE a $2.00 chain for next 30 days with every watch. State if Ladies or Gents watch is wanted. Write at once as we may not advertise this watch at this price again. Catalogue free. Excelsior Watch Co., 338 Central Bank Bldg., Chicago.

$500 IN GOLD FREE

Can you find the parrot? IF YOU CAN FIND THE MISSING BIRD, YOU MAY SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF $500 IN GOLD, WHICH WE ARE GIVING AWAY for doing a little work for us. This you can do in less than one hour of your time. This, and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the most interesting and best New York publications into every home in the United States and Canada. WE DO NOT WANT ONE CENT OF YOUR MONEY. The current issue has many most interesting stories, and a copy will be SENT FREE to each person answering this advertisement. When you have discovered the missing bird, mark it with a cross and send it to us and you will hear from us promptly BY RETURN MAIL. It may take a little study to discover the bird, but STICK TO IT AND TRY AND GET YOUR SHARE OF THE $500. Do not delay. Send your answer immediately. Address THE METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME, 20 North William Street, New York City.

TAKE YOUR SORE SCABBY SCRATCHING BABY to your Druggist; let him see it, send us his certificate that you have deposited with him $1.00. We will send you the cure. Use it 7 days; if not satisfied return unused portion to Druggist and get money back. You take no chances. The Dermatoline Co, Box 380, Findlay, O.

LADIES to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly; experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk P. B, 34 Monroe st., Chicago.

FREE KIDNEY CUR[E]

Cures every disorder of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bladder Troubles, even the hopeless cases of Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Trial packages of this remarkable cure are now being mailed free to every sufferer ... name and address to the Peruviana Herbal ... Co., 1010 Second National Bank Building, ... Ohio. Do not delay but write to-day ... save your life.

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CANCER CU[RED] WITH SOOTHING, BA[LMY OILS] Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for ... Ohio. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kan...

FAMINE IN KLONDIKE.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 12.—According to telegrams which reached Skagway prior to the sailing of the steamer Danube, there is a food shortage at Circle City and on the lower Yukon, amounting almost to a famine in certain commodities. Flour is held at $45 per sack, and is purchasable only from men with outfits, the stores having run out. Potatoes, bacon, sugar and rice are unobtainable at any price.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOLDIER NEPHEW.

Canton, O., Jan. 11.—The body of Lieutenant James S. Barber, nephew of the president, reached Canton yesterday, accompanied by the young widow, who made the trip from Hong Kong, China. The funeral services and interment was held this morning. President and Mrs. McKinley sent a beautiful floral tribute from the White House conservatory.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

HE ALONE IS GREAT.

I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear,
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unfaltering trust
That God is God; that somehow, true and just,
His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp; better, with love, a crust,
Than living in dishonor; envies not,
Nor loses faith in man; but does his best,
Nor ever murmurs at his humbler lot.
But with a smile and words of hope gives zest
To every toiler; he alone is great,
Who by a life heroic conquers fate
—Sarah K. Bolton.

It Lies Within Yourself.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The lines given below I copied from Nixon Waterman's Good Cheer, a little monthly publication, by the way, that is full of hope and inspiration, and will do more good than fifty sermons which dwell upon the depravity and weakness of mankind:

"If you were a bird and shut in a cage
Now what would you better do,—
Would you grieve your throat with a sarry note,
And mourn the whole day through;
Or would you swing and chirp and sing,
Tho' the world were warped and wrong,
Till you filled one place with a perfect grace
And gladness of your song?

"If you were a man and shut in a world,
Now what would you better do,—
On a gloomy day when skies were gray
Would you be gloomy too?
When crossed with care would you let despair
Life's happy hope destroy,
Or with a smile work on, the while
You found the path to joy?"

Homely poetry you may say, and yet in these lines is the true philosophy of life. Easily one can call up before the mental vision the picture of a feathered songster taken from its natural surroundings, in the beautiful wildwood where its companions are flying unfettered and free, and shut fast within an iron cage, held by bars, away from the sunshine and flowers. One would not greatly wonder if the captive drooped its wings and refused to be comforted, but when, instead of that, it fills "one place with a perfect grace and gladness of song," the heart that is soothed by the melody might well draw a lesson for daily living.

It is not an unimportant thing "on a gloomy day when the skies are gray" if we let the shadows droop down over hope, neither for ourselves nor for those who are within reach of our mental atmosphere. The latter is a real thing which lies in our control. If we make it vibrate with anxious thought, with worry and irritation, others are sure to feel it, for those vibrations enter into their mental aura just as surely as the vibration or currents of the physical air impinge up on the body. What right have we to cloud another's possible joy with our gloom and despair!

And then the reflex action upon ourselves! It is a law just as operative upon the mental plane as upon the physical, that action and reaction are equal and in opposite directions. The trouble is, we do not realize what I have so often spoken of, that thought is subance as much as body is, only finer [illegible] more subtle, plastic to will, yet in[illegible]ely powerful, "the most intense po[illegible] in the universe," as it has been [illegible] "There is absolutely no limit [illegible] power, and each individual may [illegible] and strengthen his grasp of it [illegible]elop it to an indefinite and un[illegible] degree."

[illegible] much and often upon the ne[illegible] controlling thought, because [illegible]l opens the door to won[illegible]bilities. Science has pro[illegible] substance. Science has also [illegible] there is no such thing as [illegible] world, that all things are [illegible] a vibratory law. Given these [illegible]cts, and the rest easily follows. We may mould our own bodies; we can keep ourselves in health; we make the coloring of our lives; we can govern our own environment; we may shape our own future—all by this wonderful potency of thought.

The power to do these things may not be acquired in "the twinkling of an eye." It is the product of effort and will. We find ourselves sick in body and mind today. Perhaps back of us lie many, many such days, and the suffering was so great, that the thought has shaped itself into fear and dread expectation until life is a nightmare.

Now, this day, this hour is the time to change these thought vibrations. Look away from self. Seek to find everything that is bright and beautiful—there is always something if it be only the face of a little innocent child. I have seen enough sunshine in the eyes of a rollicking baby to light the whole day through if one only opened his mental door to let it shine in.

Somewhere I read this: "As our life goes on, there come times when our souls widen out into God's house; when our windows have all the shutters off and our low roof is lifted and 'All's blue!'"

That is what we need to do—take the "shutters off" and let the sunlight of hope and inspiration flood our whole being. Lift the low roof of self and let the blue sky of love look into our hearts. It can be done and with its doing will come joy and happiness, not perfect, for that would mean no more need for growth through effort, but such a measure as brings peace and content.

To conquer means to struggle until the plastic thought vibrates in accord with the bright things of life. Refuse to look at the shadows unless love commands in order to know how to help another. It is not possible to be too optimistic when optimism means a determined and enthusiastic activity of will which would gather all possible good out of that part of the universe which we call our world.

I say these things because I know them to be true. I have said them to-day in answer to a letter which has come to me asking for help to break the bonds which bind a young life to discouragement and suffering and finally to despair. The power of change lies wholly within herself, as it does with us all. Let her turn resolutely away from gloom, and steadfastly look for the bright and the beautiful which she will be sure to discover around her everywhere. We always find that for which we seek with determination.

But above all the life must be colored with love—that love which sees in every human being a friend whose interests are to be guarded as her own, yes, above and beyond her own.

Only in these ways can she come forth from the darkness round about her, and become the strong, true woman which her letter shows is within her possibilities. Living thus and all she has "willed, or hoped, or dreamed of good shall exist."

MOLASSES RIVER.

I rise on Sugar Loaf mountain,
And tenderly flow along,
A plaintive saccharine fountain
Singing a dulcet song.

"White sugar's the shining gravel
That makes my pleasant shore,
And with great delight I travel
By many a candy store.

"As I drift through the winding channel,
The lilies that make me glad
Are cocoanut cakes, and a flannel
Slapjack is each floating pad.

"Maples and sugar beets breezy
Over my sweet tide droop;
Each shelf on my shores, 'tis easy
To see, is a sugar-scoop.

"With rapture along I wrestle
And joyously splash and bob,
Till I'm caged in the gray stone vessel
That's corked with an old corn cob."
—Harper's Young People.

THE COZY CORNER

"Mrs. Mary L. Brown" from Nebraska comes first on our list of entertainers this week:

Perhaps it is not good form to begin the new century with a complaint, but I have one to make against what is a very common occurrence in some parts of the country. I refer to the practice of inviting a guest to ask a blessing upon the food placed before him. In families where this service is habitual, the guest is supposed to be honored by such a request; in others, it is done in deference to the possible custom of the stranger when at home.

In either event, it usually proves very embarrassing to the person most interested. I have seen a woman who was a fluent speaker on all other subjects, lose her self possession when asked to "say a few words" (the usual form of request in these parts), so that she was unable to make herself heard, even by her nearest neighbor at the table, and did not recover her usual spirits during the meal.

The head of the family, be it father or mother, or some person designated by them, should attend to this—at least so it seems to me—and should never ask a stranger to assume their duty, unless it is a clergyman.

As this is the only complant I have to make this time, I will say good-bye, wishing you all "A Happy New Year."

"A New England Woman" sends these thoughts for the new year:

The beginning of a new year, and a new century, seems to be a fitting time to consider a question that has been, and probably ever will be, of greatest importance to women, viz., "What can we do to earn money?"

At the dawn of the nineteenth century there were but very few ways in which this could be answered. Teaching, sewing, and "going out to service" were about all that a woman could do for her support, and the "teaching" was confined to the rudiments of education only, it being the exception, instead of the rule, as now, for a woman to be taught more.

The new century finds the doors of almost every occupation opened as freely to women as to men, and yet the cry from them is constantly heard, and grows louder every year, for employment. Why this is so, and how the demand shall be satisfied, is one of the questions that the twentieth century must answer.

Skilled workwomen can nearly, if not quite always, find remunerative employment, but there is an army of women who, from a lack, or a neglect, of opportunity, are not skilled in any line of work, and yet these must have some way by which to support those who depend upon them, as well as to keep themselves from starvation—or sin.

What shall be done for these?

There is another class, those who work for the luxuries they crave beyond the necessities of life. If these could believe that working at home, and thus saving the money that would otherwise be paid for the service, was the same as earning it, it would be better; but then what would become of the servants who would thus lose their only means of support?

Turn which way you will there are still some unprovided for. It is too confusing for my brain, and I will leave the question for those more able to answer.

In the same line of thought is this from "Belle Mahone," Ohio:

Why is it that girls nowadays do not cultivate housekeeping as a fine art? It surely is one, to be able to so direct the affairs of a house that there will be no friction and everyone be made to feel comfortable.

For a daughter to take this care from the shoulders and heart of her mother, to be able to bring into harmony all of the conflicting forces and diverse wills that are found in every household, to know herself to be the power that makes a happy home, is surely as high an ambition as to be a poet, an authoress, or a public teacher of any kind.

Probably one reason that this work is not better appreciated by the girls is, that it is not well taught. We have schools for teaching cooking, sewing and other specialties, but how shall one learn the innumerable details of housekeeping, save by constant practice under the wise guidance of her mother?

In this respect the beginning of the nineteenth century was in advance of the present period, for then the daughters were obliged to spend at least a part of their time in studying the mysteries of housekeeping in its every branch. Now there are so many clubs and societies for the higher education of women that there is no opportunity nor desire to learn the art of housekeeping and homemaking.

I by no means advocate a slavish devotion of a woman's life to doing housework, but consider that even worse than this is a selfish devotion to a so-called higher education in which many women indulge to the utter exclusion of the home duties they have taken upon themselves.

I cannot conceive of a nobler work for any woman than that which will combine a thorough knowledge of the "ways of her household" with the power of making herself the confidant and companion of her family. She can do both if she will, and do either alone, is to prevent her from being the "perfect woman" which God intended her.

"A Reader" asks for a recipe for making old fashioned ginger-bread, and also for raised pone.

Helen E. wishes to thank the "Oregon Scotch Woman" for the words of the song she sent. It was the one she wished for, and she understood the meaning just as the "Scotch Woman" did.

"Eleanor:" To clean your light colored ribbons, half fill a glass fruit jar with gasoline, put the ribbons in and screw on the top. Shake well and let stand for two or three hours, then hang in the air till the gasoline is evaporated. They will need no pressing if done in this way and it is safer than the usual method of washing in the oil. Even with the covered jar, the work should all be done where there is no artificial light or fire.

"Discontented:" If you feel that you "must" have more than one silk petticoat and cannot afford them, why not make a short skirt of silk, or some of the nearsilk linings, and have deep ruffles of different colored silks to button on to this? In this way you can have a variety of petticoats at a very reasonable cost.

Make your house gowns as long in front and at the sides as you can walk in, without stepping on them, and have a demi-train at the back. Short skirts are entirely out of place any where except on the street, in an office, or work room.

ECHOES FROM CHRISTMAS GIVING

After the gifts from friends have been received, one always has many new ideas which can be utilized another year, or for other occasions.

In fancy work this season was shown a number of novelties in pillows, of which it seems we can never have too many. Some very beautiful and expensive ones were made of silk and satin, so elaborately finished as to make them entirely useless other than for "show."

One designed for the room of a bride was made of heavy white satin, embroidered in pompadour shades of pink and blue in a design of forget-me-nots and rosebuds, brightened with an occasional touch of gold.

The new, or rather the revived, ribbon embroidery was introduced in forming the leaves. The stems were done in outline and the centers of the flowers in French knots, with yellow silk. A heavy white satin cord finished this very elegant creation.

The ribbon work of several years ago was mostly done by placing the ribbon flat on the design, and appliqueing it to the material with a cord outline. Now, however, it is more difficult to do, as the ribbon is threaded into a crewel needle and sewed through the foundation material.

Ribbon for this work is made especially for the purpose and is shaded from one side to the other, which helps to give a more beautiful effect to the flowers so made. Sometimes the background is darkened to throw out the effect of the embroidery, and this effect is also heightened by using fancy stitches in silk and gold thread.

Another mode of embroidery is called stencil work. The design is outlined on the material and then filled in with transparent colors.

The mercerized satin is very effective when treated in this manner and is utilized for cushions, curtains and draperies of all kinds.

A pair of very beautiful curtains just finished at one of the art schools, are of golden brown satin, with a pattern of clematis blossoms and leaves done in ribbon work and a stencil design combined.

The ribbons used are said to wash, so that they can be employed more freely than if this was not the case. All pillows needed for use, as well as for beauty, should have one side covered with heavy sateen, which can be removed when necessary.

JOE BLACK FOX.

The above is a real portrait taken from life by Gertrude Kasebier. He is one of the "Wild West" show, a Sioux, with all of the characteristics of his people. The picture is one of a series published in the January number of Everybody's Magazine.

GUEST AND HOSTESS.

Following the holiday festivities there are always many little informal affairs that, while they cannot be dignified as "receptions," are very enjoyable. At these some light refreshments are served and one of the most appetizing and popular articles for the purpose is cheese in some form.

The simplest manner in which it can be offerede to a chance guest is, in some one of the many wafers and biscuits that are to be obtained, served with plain, grated cheese. The cheese is kept in a covered dish and passed with the wafers.

A form, a trifle more elaborate, is that of Canapes, served with hot coffee. To make these:

Cheese Canapes.

Cut slices of bread in small rounds, remove the crust and toast; spread with butter, and sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, into which a little mustard, salt and cayenne has been mixed. Place in the oven just long enough to melt the cheese, being careful not to allow it to brown.

A very elegant and dainty article to serve is cheese-cake. A recipe for making this, by Mrs. Kretschmar, is here given:

Lemon Cheese Cake.

One pound of cottage cheese, four eggs, one cupful granulated sugar, two rounded teaspoonfuls of flour, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth of a nutmeg and one tablespoonful of butter. Cream the butter, add the sugar and the egg yolks, and cream again till light; next add the spices, flour, rind and juice of the lemon, and the cheese rubbed through a ricer. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, stir them in lightly, and pour the mixture into a large pie-tin, lined with a rich paste, and bake in a quick oven.

These can be baked in patty pans for individaul serving, if preferred. A cheese-cake should not be of the consistency of a custard pie, but should be fairly firm, and yet soft.

HABITS OF SPEECH.

"Why do educated parents allow their children to contract habits of ungrammatical speech that will have to be conquered in after-life?" asked a spinster of a mother.

"Because they hate to worry the poor little things about such matters when they are young and should be care free. It seems cruel to be all the time correcting them and keeping them on their good behavior. They will have to learn the rules of our dreadful language all too soon as it is."

"Yes," said the spinster, "and in addition to learning to speak properly they will have to unlearn the tricks of speech in which they have been allowed to indulge all their little lives. I know," laughing, "that there is much ridicule of 'old maids' children,' but I believe that my theory in this case is correct. It is a positive unkindness to let your child double his negatives and say 'ain't,' when several years from now he will be harshly reproved for such lapses. The child must learn to talk anyway, and is it not as easy to teach him to say 'It is I,' as 'It's me?' And is it not as simple for the little tongue to lisp 'I saw it it,' as 'I seen it?' I love baby-talk, and should not correct a child for his mispronunciation of hard words. As he grows older he will himself see his mistakes in that line and change them. But I insist that it is a parent's duty to make the difficult path to grammatical speech as easy as possible by never allowing the little ones to stray from it in the beginning."—Harper's Bazar.

A LESSON IN KIND.

A pair of flat-headed, round-shouldered individuals that preside over the destinies of a furniture van were taught a valuable lesson in driving yesterday afternoon.

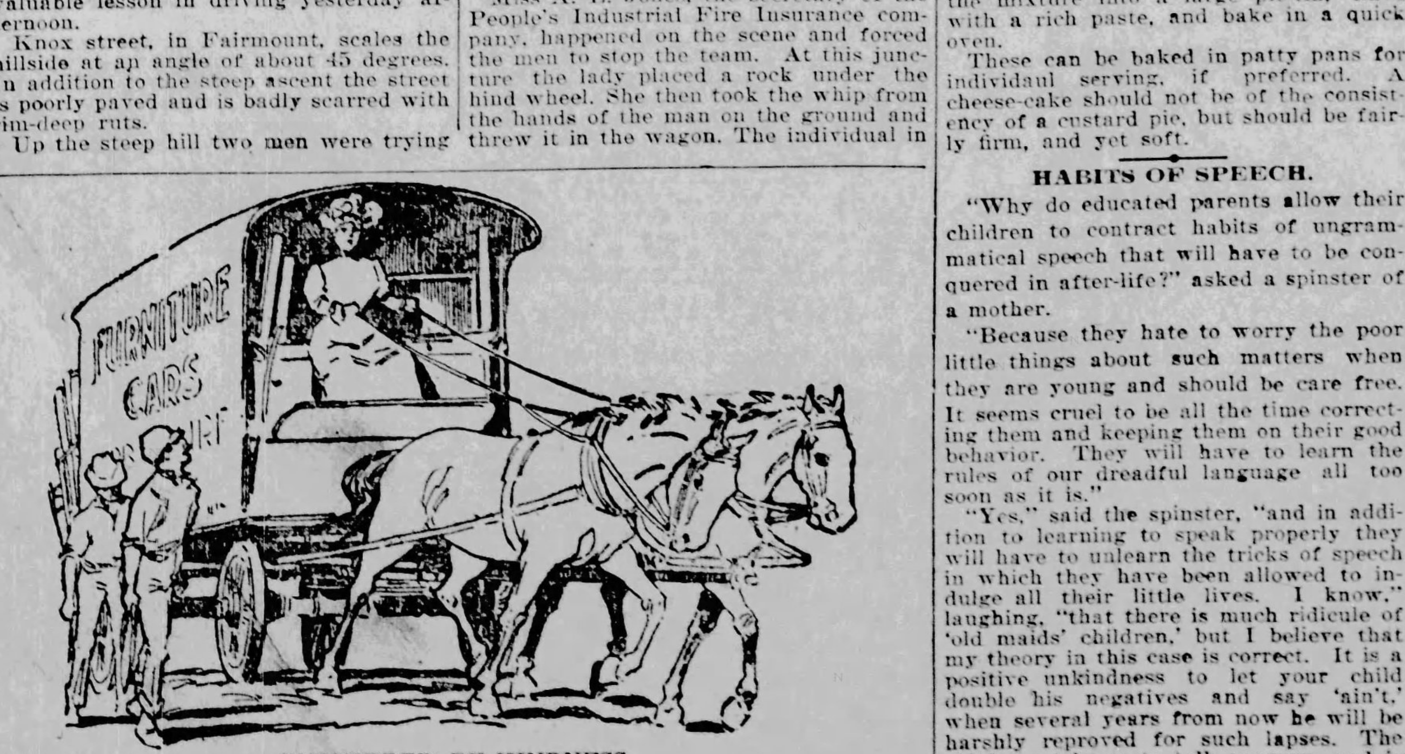
Knox street, in Fairmount, scales the hillside at an angle of about 45 degrees. In addition to the steep ascent the street is poorly paved and is badly scarred with rim-deep ruts.

Up the steep hill two men were trying to persuade a team of horses to haud a heavily loaded moving wagon. One man was on the ground beside the team plying the whip with the mighty right hand that had been trained on cooking stoves and wardrobes. The other was seated on the box, and aided his partner with a choice flow of slaughter-house billingsgate. By the actions of the pair the entire neighborhood was aroused in righteous indignation.

The overworked team had pulled the load about 50 feet up the steep roadway when the dumb animals' guadian angel appeared and stopped them.

Miss A. L. Jones, the secretary of the People's Industrial Fire Insurance company, happened on the scene and forced the men to stop the team. At this juncture the lady placed a rock under the hind wheel. She then took the whip from the hands of the man on the ground and threw it in the wagon. The individual in the seat was told to dismount, which he did with alacrity at the stern command.

The woman then patted the horses on the head and gave them a rest. Then, mounting the seat, she turned the team at right angles and seesawed the heavy load up the remainder of the hillside amid the cheers of the assembled crowd. The drivers stood in open-mouthed amazement at the feat. It was a lesson in kindness and skill they will never forget.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



CONQUERED BY KINDNESS.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

GYPSY SONG.

You are the safe and firelit room,
I am the open world;
You are the city and this your doom—
Never to feel the outer cold,
Never to fear the utter dark,
Never to strain the eyes, and hark
For any foot but the foot of Time;
Never to find hill worth the climb;
Or joy that may be worth the tear,
My dear!

You are shut in from snow and sleet,
I am out in the wind,
My feet are strange to the trodden street;
Love cannot hold or bind
My empty hands that let you go,
My hands that catch the silken snow,
And let it slip from me in rain,
I love you, yet our souls are twain,
For I am Hope and you are Fear,
My dear!
—Pall Mall Gazette.

Life for the most part is too much a matter of routine. There is too much delving in one line, the following along in a beaten path, the staying in one rut. It is this more than any other thing that causes the premature breaking down and wearing out of the human machine. Had there been a change of occupation and thought, many might have been kept in use and repair for years longer. The contact with others brings about a fresh train of thought and ideas, suggests new variations of life and action. In an assemblage of people there exists a human magnetism which passes from one to another, acting upon them for their quickening and benefit. Who has not felt this in audiences, whether at church, at lecture, or at the theatre. It comes as an actual physical stimulus. It is a great human orchestra, led, guided and played upon by the preacher, the orator or the actor. All are occupied by the same theme, by the same key, but giving out from the strings of their being a different note or tune, which, interwoven, produce a symphony of feeling which appeals to all, each experiencing not only his own impression, but that of those who are about him. If the thought is high and noble it tends to the betterment and uplifting of every human unit which goes to make the whole; also if the purpose is not high, the effect is equally widespread to arouse the evil and the passions of each.—Harper's Bazar.

It is one of the school laws in Boston, as in other cities, that no pupil may come from a family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease.

One day recently, Willie K—— appeared before his teacher and said:

"My sister's got the measles, sir."

"Well, what are you doing here, then?" replied the teacher, severely. "Don't you know any better than to come to school when your sister has the measles? Now you go home and stay there until she is well."

The boy, who is a veritable little rogue, went to the door, where he turned with a twinkle in his eye, and said:

"If you please, sir, my sister lives in Philadelphia."—Harper's Bazar.

A feminine Mark Tapley met a cross-faced, well-dressed acquaintance the other day. "Well," she exclaimed, "I believe I am happier than you are. I have been philosophizing of late. When one can't buy books or go to plays, it it a comfort to philosophize. It makes one feel quite intellectual, and it's so inexpensive. With money, one is apt to pay authors and actors to think for one."

The cross-faced woman partook heartily of several meals a day, and was not given to analysis. She looked puzzled.

"Now, I suppose you are tired of life and weary of all your friends, aren't you? Most women are just after Christmas," babbled the optimistic woman. "Ah, you don't know the compensations of poverty. I didn't do any Christmas shopping, so I am not weary in the body and mind. No one sent me presents I didn't want, so I am not wrathful and resentful. (To be sure, they did not send me the thing I did want either, but that is merely an incident.) I did not have a successful dance or dinner, nor a house party, that was a failure, so I'm not puffed up with pride nor cast down with sorrow, and as even Santa Claus contented himself with overlooking me, I'm under obligations to no one. Isn't that delightful?"

Another nuisance against which common sense is beginning to protest is the custom of throwing rice at weddings. In the Oriental lands the practice seems to have originated, and it still takes the form of throwing flowers and rice at the feet of the bridal pair to typify their future path through pleasure and prosperity. In Australia they are beginning to use rose leaves instead of rice. An English rector seems to me to treat the matter in too selfish a spirit when he points out that the practice involves a great deal of extra clearing up about the church and the church-yard. "If you must shower something symbolic of blessings on their heads," says the prosaic parson, "let it be outside."

The clearing-up is the least part of the nuisance. In some instances actual injuries have been inflicted. A bridegroom has his eyes so severely cut by rice that he spent his honeymoon in the ward of a hospital. Another found consolation in the sum which he received from an accident insurance company. A third unfortunate had both his legs fractured by a pair of skittish horses taking fright at the shower of rice.—Exchange.

Mother—"Willie, what ever have you been doing? Fighting again, I expect."

Willie—"Yes, mother."

Mother—"Well, look at your clothes. Do you want a new suit every time you fight?"

Willie—"That's nothing, mother; you should see the other feller; his mother will want a new boy."

"Uncle John," said little Emily, "do you know that a baby that was fed on elephant's milk gained twenty pounds in a week?" "Nonsense!" exclaimed Uncle John, and then asked: "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.

Five-year-old Harry heard his sister's new dress discussed. "You see, the skirt comes in two pieces, the waist in one piece—" "And peace on earth," added the boy, who was having his first experience of public school hymns.—Jewish Messenger.

HINDERED IN PRAYER.

No man in the community was more respected than Elder Goodman. He was foremost in every good work, and exceedingly eloquent in exhortation. No devotional exercises were infused with so much life as those he led. So well was this recognized that he was always called upon for that duty. He was once attending a conference, and had passed the night at the house of a worthy brother. At family worship the next morning the elder was naturally called upon to offer prayer. This he was doing with his usual fervor, when the door sprang slightly ajar, and in walked "Tabby," the family cat.

Tabby was at once a very large cat and a badly spoiled and self-willed cat; she ruled the household with a rod of iron. Among her prerogatives was a certain comfortable and spacious rocker, which she had long since pre-empted. She would never occupy any other chair, nor permit any one else in her presence to occupy this one.

Unfortunately, Elder Goodman had this chair. Tabby eyed the kneeling figure for a moment, and then with an easy bound landed firmly in the middle of his back. The elder, taken wholly by surprise, and not knowing the nature of this sudden assault, hesitated and stammered for a moment, and then, deeply ashamed that anything should interfere with his duties at such a time, he went on with steady and determined accents.

Tabby, finding herself disapointed in the hope of immediate evacuation, began to reconnoitre, walking slowly and impressively up and down the good man's back, poking her whiskered nose into his neck, and sniffing with great deliberation just behind his ears.

The two boys of the family, out of the corners of their eyes, were watching the whole tableau, and biting their tongues hard to save the family reputation. But their father, with eyes properly and tightly closed, saw nothing.

Elder Goodman's prayers were always full and comprehensive; to hurry or abbreviate them would have seemed sacrilege in his eyes, no matter with what "hindrances" he might meet, and he was determined not to resort to such a course now. But when Tabby finally settled down across his shoulders and began vigorously purring down the most susceptible part of his neck, even the poor elder realized that a crisis had been reached; and, coming to an abrupt stop, he exclaimed to his startled host:

"Brother G——, if I'm going to remain any longer at the throne of grace, I must have that cat removed."

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

Through an accident not discovered until too late to remedy it before going to press, the Wonder Column is necessarily omitted this week. Next week the Puzzlers will find their part of the Household as usual.

LOVE AND DEATH.

Two, from the Heights of Quiet,
Come, one day, to men;
Two, Love and Death, come hither,
Come once, and not again.

I turned, looked every whither,
Nothing could I see;
But as the High God liveth,
One came from Him to me.

She came with touch and odor
Of a summer breath;
Came as shall come the other,
The second angel, Death.

Swiftly my soul unfolded,
Flashed, and reached awide;
It drank the pouring glory
Of Heaven's summertide.

I reckon not the seasons,
The years that fall and flow;
Life filled her cup and spilled it,
That hour long, long ago.

Since, none has met me seeking
Up and down the ways;
Love comes no more forever
In all the coming days;

And, surely, he shall find me,
Whether I rest or roam,
The other—kindly angel!—
Come to take me home.
—Harper's Magazine.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

"Gypsy, Ind.," who has been absent for many moons, visited us again to-day.

The suggestion that we describe the Christmas that we best rememoer, sent me back in thought over the years that are past, and I am surprised to realize how few of the holidays I can recall.

I believe the one that comes to me most vividly is that when I saw my first Christmas tree and took a part in the entertainment. I was a very small child, but remember my part in the dialogue and the presents I received as well as if it had been but yesterday.

Have you read "The Christmasses That Remain," by Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal? It is on the same line of thought as our Christmasses past. I found it very entertaining.

"Irma," a new friend from Nebraska, makes her bow to you to-day:

I wonder if Miss Prudence will welcome a new member as heartily as she does the older ones? I have often wished to write to you, but did not feel that my letters would help anyone, but I am so anxious to know the name of "Isabel's" boy that I will venture.

A number of years ago there appeared the photographs of different members of the M. G. R. and I would like to ask why they were discontinued. For one, I would like to see them again, especially that of "Sunflower Kid" and "Eric the Red." I believe I am acquainted with the last named young man.

"Bitter Sweet," I am not a school ma'am, but I assure you that there are "days" in housekeeping, for, like our "Grey-Eyed Sister," I keep house and home for my father, and sometimes I hardly know how to get through a "day," but always try to remember that—

The one worth while is the one who will smile
When every thing goes wrong.

It seems as if the boys of the M. G. R. are not doing their duty as well as the girls. I wonder what has become of them? "Murphy," for instance, where oh where is he? Not petrified, I hope.

Of course, we know that the men must work," but so do the girls, and if the workers were to stop writing there would be very few letters sent to Miss Prudence. It must be the boys are—bashful.

"Bonnie Burnie, Mo." differs from Max O'Rell:

Max O'Rell "hates a prominent woman." So do I, but I think it possible that his ideas and mine differ as to what constitutes a prominent woman.

A true, womanly woman will be such to the end of the chapter, no matter what her surroundings may be. Prominent means conspicuous; conspicuous, in one sense, means vulgar. Need one be vulgar because she writes a book, relieves the suffering or delivers a lecture? To my mind, no. I enjoyed Ella Wheeler Wilcox's answer to Mr. O'Rell's statement very much.

In respect to the inquiry made by "Irma" as to why we do not have more of the pictures of our Merry-Go-Rounders, Miss Prudence will say it is simply because none are sent for publication. A few have been received by the Chaperone, but they were too small to be reproduced in the paper. An instance of this occurred only last week, when Miss Prudence hoped to give you a picture of one of the prize winners in the poem contest—that of "Brunette." It was a good likeness that she sent, but was so small that The Blade artist could not reproduce it in a satisfactory manner, and as no other would answer for the M. G. R. column, you were obliged to lose the pleasure of seeing the face of one of our most faithful girls.

All will be glad to have more of the photographs printed and none more so than the Chaperone. Send cabinet sized pictures and as perfect ones as possible, in order that a good impression may be made—and given.

"Bon Ami, Ohio," does not wish to lose her membership in the M. G. R.

If I would not forfeit my membership by being remiss in my duty, I see that I must act right quickly.

Ashamed of the M. G. R. badge? Indeed not, Isabel. I think it is a very pretty pin, and I mean to have one made of gold with the letters enameled so that all who see it may know at once that I am a M. G. R. who is proud of the honor, and of the motto that we strive to follow. Does that indicate shame, or pride, do you think?

"Florence," please send us your recipe for that "splendid new candy," and if you wish, I will return the favor by sending one I possess. I should like you to inform me how I am to avail myself of your invitation to visit you? I am very fond of pop corn and candy, but the "bashful husband" is hardly a sufficient direction, as they are too common now-a-days, and might call upon some other than you.

"Capt. Nemo, Mo.," is another whose conscience has been troubling him.

Dear M. G. R. friends: As it is one of the rules of our society that we shall write at least twice a year to the column, I fear I have forfeited my membership, but hope that Miss Prudence will re-instate me. It is a sufficient punishment, I think, to be forgotten by my old friends, as I fear I am.

I notice with much pleasure that the poem studies have been discontinued. While they were undoubtedly useful, and very likely interesting to some, the majority agree with me, I think, in preferring the old-time letters.

Like some others who have written, I am sad to be compelled to note that one of the crying evils of the times is the proneness of many of our young men to imbibe over-freely of the happiness-uprooting, death-dealing soul-destroying alcoholic poisons.

If I had my way, all the places where such poison is made and sold would be forever removed from the earth and the processes of their manufacture become one of the lost arts. All poisons have their antidote and this I consider the safest and only one for the cure of intemperance.

THE LITTLE SQUARE CLOCK.

The china dog on the table sat,
And the ivory elephant round and fat,
And the crystal cat, and the little square clock—
Tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock, tick-tock.

Down came a fairy so dear and sweet,
Golden-gowned to the tips of her feet;
No taller she was than a light, soft quill,
And she asked them to wish, as fairies will.

Loud rose the dog's beseeching wail:
"I have lost my tail, I have lost my tail!
O Fairy free, if thy power be true,
Give me a new, give me a new!"

Up spake the elephant, spirit-sunk:
"I have cracked my trunk, I have cracked my trunk!
O Fairy free, if thy power be true,
Give me a new, give me a new!"

Quoth the crystal cat: "I much rejoice!
For I've lot my voice, oh, I've lost my voice!
O Fairy free, if thy power be true,
Give me a m-e-w, give me a m-e-w!"

The fairy's wand had a wondrous quirk;
Each gift came forth and began its work.
And then she saw—and she turned quite red—
She'd forgotten the little square clock, that said:

"My corners have never a crick or crack,
My hands are whole, and I haven't a lack.
O Fairy free, dost bid me choose?
Give, oh, give me something to lose!"

The crystal cat mewed a silent mew;
The dog and the elephant wondered, too.
The fairy nodded a nod sublime,
And flourished her wand, and gave it time.

She gave it time, since when the grace
Of satisfaction is on its face,
And all day long, all night, 't will sit,
Losing and losing and losing it.
—Agnes Lee in January St. Nicholas.

WHO WON THE PRIZE?

Some one sends us a story which we are sorry is too long for our crowded columns.

"Six catboats were entered for a race by the boys stopping at one of our seaboard towns, and there was great excitement among the contestants as to which should win the prize. A gentleman much interested in the prevention of cruelty to animals, stopping there, wishing to test the humanity of the boys and teach them all a good lesson, arranged to put a cat on a rock which they must all pass, and which with the rising of the tide they must see would be drowned unless rescued (though he had a man with a boat behind a neighboring island to save her if the boys did not.) When Philip Carr, who sailed the boat sure to win, saw the five slower boats sail by with no attempt at rescue, he decided to forfeit his chances for the prize and save the cat. His comrades objected, but Phil said grimly, 'I'm going for that cat.'

"Then in an instant, he jumped to his feet, shoved over his tiller and began hauling in his sheet. The boat came up to the wind and in another moment, with her sheet trimmed well aft, she was running off at a sharp angle from her former course.

"He lost the prize but saved the cat. The gentleman had procured a large toy tin watch as the booby prize for the boat that came last. When the other prizes had been distributed, Phil came forward with the cat in his arms to take the booby prize.

"Then Mr. P. came forward, holding a pasteboard box.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, 'I believe watches or chronometers are generally considered indispensable on board ship.'

"Then he took the tin watch from the box and held it up to view. There was a burst of good-natured merriment from the audience. They understood that this was the booby prize.

"'I suppose they are needed,' continued the speaker, 'to keep the ship from being behind time.' At this there was more merriment. Then he added facetiously, 'I don't know whether this is the starboard watch or the port watch or the dog watch. Perhaps it is the anchor watch.' Whereupon those who were listening laughed more than ever; all except Phil, who did not see anything funny about it.

"Then Mr. P.'s manner suddenly became graver.

"'But before I call upon the young gentleman who has won this valuable prize to come forward and receive it, I wish to show you its works,' said he, 'and to tell you a story about it.'

"Mr. P., as he spoke these words, touched a spring in the case of the watch, which, flying open, disclosed a bright object within. This object he took out and held up to view. It was a beautiful gold watch and chain. The audience gazed at it in silent wonder, Phil Carr more amazed and mystified than all the rest.

"'I am,' continued Mr. P. smiling, 'a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. That is my hobby, people say. And I am quite content that they should call it so, if they like. Certainly, the objects which that society has commend themselves to me, and I think so well of them that I do everything I can to forward them wherever I am. When I came down here and learned about the boat race, I immediately made a little plan of my own.

"'I had a man take a steam launch and go down to what you know as Highwater Rock and leave there, on the rock, a cat I had borrowed. I did not mean to put her in danger. The man had instructions to run over to Wood Island until the boats went by, and then go back and take her off again. I had an object in view which I thought warranted me in subjecting her to so much anxiety. I knew that the boats, in sailing the last stretch of the race, would pass in full view of the rock and must see the cat. And I knew that each of those boys would know that if the poor creature were left there the tide would certainly come up before long and drown her. My object was to see if any of the boys would turn aside from the race to pick her up. I hoped that some of them would be humane enough to do so even though he should thereby damage his prospects in the race. I am glad to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the plan has succeeded admirably.

"'The captain of one of the boats had the race practically in his hands. Four of the boats were well behind and he was fast overhauling the only one that was ahead. And yet, in spite of this, when he saw that none of the others would do it, he himself stood over to Highwater Rock and rescued the cat from her perilous position. I saw the whole race through a spy-glass. It was a noble act. I honor and praise that young gentleman for it. And in the name of the society which in some sense I represent, I thank him for it, and beg him to accept this watch as a tribute to his real manliness of character. Will Master Philip Carr please come to the platform?'

"Then Phil, confused and blushing, went forward, and presently found himself, cat and all, standing before the audience, while a perfect storm of applause burst upon him from the hundred true friends of his that were present. Everybody liked Phil Carr, but they liked him that day as they had never liked him before. And when he received his new gold watch everybody was as glad and happy over it as he was himself.

"'Ah, Phil!' said the bishop's daughter, as she took his hand to congratulate him, 'this is better than beating "The Flash," is it not?'

"'Yes, indeed!' cried Phil. And then he added, confidentially, 'but I mean to beat "The Flash" yet, Miss M.'"—Our Dumb Animals.

HE LOST THE PRIZE BUT SAVED THE CAT.

STILL LACKS IMPERIAL SEAL

Agreement, However, Is Signed by Earl Li and Prince Ching.

PRINCES LI AND CHING ORDERED TO SIGN

Pekin, Jan. 12.—The Chinese Peace Commissioners have received orders from their court to sign the joint note of the powers.

Pekin, Jan. 15.—Prince Ching has notified Senor De Cologan, the Spanish minister, who is the Doyen of the diplomatic corps, that the agreement was signed Monday morning, but that he did not expect to be able to present it to the foreign envoys before Wednesday, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the imperial seal, which, he asserted, is in the forbidden city, and in the private apartments of the emperor, guarded by the emperor's most trusted servants. He said also that a personal order from the emperor would be required before those who have the seal in charge would deliver it even to Prince Ching.

Russia to-day began turning over the railway to Germany. The latter intends to place the management of the line with former employes of the company, under military supervision.

Germany has requested the station masters, engine drivers and mechanics who were formerly employed to report at the German headquarters when they will be given their old positions.

The ministers have been annoyed at receiving messages from their respective governments asserting that press dispatches say the agreement was signed Saturday, which is officially denied.

Rather a Surprise.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Hay was again at his desk to-day having practically thrown off his recent ailment. He received nothing additional concerning China during the early part of the day. The report that the imperial seal must now be obtained to give finality to the peace protocol is rather a surprise, as it was supposed the former delays were in part due to the lack of a seal, and that the recent authorization to sign carried with it the necessary formalities of sealing and delivering. However, these formal delays are rather to be expected in view of the ceremonious system of the Chinese, but they are not looked upon as interrupting the essential feature of the agreement.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 12.—"In this question, Russia and America are of one mind. Indeed throughout the Chinese troubles American and Russia have been like that."

The speaker, the Russian minister of finance, Mr. De Witte, locked his forefingers to illustrate the words. He referred to the United States' proposal to make peace without settling on the compensation and commercial treaty questions, these to be relegated to a congress.

M. De Witte continued: "We are faithful friends of the United States and they are our faithful friends."

M. De Witte was questioned concerning the effect of the Chinese troubles upon the economic affairs of Russia. He replied:

"Our position is quite normal, compared with other countries. Our maladies are not from ourselves, but from without and prevail in all European markets. They come from the war in the Transvaal. When once this malady is passed our affairs will be all right again. The principal evil is the lack of capital, which is due to many causes, equally effective also in Berlin, Paris, Vienna and London. While many causes are operative, as stated, the greatest is the Transvaal. This is true because, first, England has had enormous expenses which absorb capital otherwise available for the world's commerce and industry; secondly, the Transvaal gold is not coming to Europe."

"You believe English expenses in the Transvaal have been greater than those of all the powers in China?"

"Much greater. Our expenses have been extravagantly over-estimated."

"Can you foresee a speedy improvement in the situation?"

"When the Transvaal and Chinese questions are settled and those affairs ended there will be an amelioration."

RUSSIA GETS RAILWAY.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Chronicle takes the following important statement:

"From a trustworthy source we learn that Lord Salisbury has agreed to cede to Russia the railway from Niu-Chwang to Shan Kai-Kwan. It is not known what compensation will be received for the concession."

Leading financiers versed in Chinese affairs interviewed yesterday by a representative of the Daily Mail, appeared to think that if the news were correct, it indicated that Lord Salisbury recognizes the impossibility of preventing the partition of China, and that Russia would get the north and Great Britain the Yang-Tse valley.

The original prospectus of the railway company stipulates that the bondholders, mainly British, could be bought out at any time at the rate of £120 per £100 bond.

The Daily Chronicle, in an editorial on the subject, taunts Lord Salisbury with having made another "graceful concession" because Great Britain's entanglements deprive her of the strength to back up her diplomacy.

CHINESE DRILLING.

Pekin, Jan. 10.—A Chinaman from Sian Fu where the court is at present, says that within the city 85,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously, and the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign, and they believe they can meet the allies in open fight and defeat them.

The ministers are considerably astonished over the Chinese grant to Russia of a concession north of the Pei-Ho at Tien Tsin as compared with the British and French concessions combined. The grant, according to the Russians, was made voluntarily for services in endeavoring to bring about peace. The ministers think the concession constitutes good pay when considered in addition to the annexation of all Manchuria.

Li Hung Chang believes he will receive a favorable reply regarding the signing of the agreement to-morrow.

Senor Corogan, the Spanish minister, thinks the negotiations will commence at Pekin, possibly ending in Europe. M. De Giers thinks negotiaions will end at The Hague.

POWERS WILL DECLINE.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press learns, on good authority, that the suggestion of the government of the United States to change the Chinese peace negotiations from Pekin to Washington, will be declined by the powers.

REBUILDING THE LEGATION.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The state department has had under consideration for some time the question of rebuilding the United States legation quarters at Pekin, which were badly damaged and otherwise made unserviceable during the siege, but no exact plan of action has been determined upon pending advices from Mr. Conger as to just what shall be done. Where the legation shall be located, and the general dimensions and character of the establishment will depend to a large extent upon the outcome of the present peace negotiations, as they include questions affecting the size and permanency of the legation quarters and guards. When the information is sufficiently in hand from Mr. Conger, the state department will ask congress for an appropriation.

PATTERSON WINS.

Colorado's New Senator a Man of Varied Experience and Attainments.

Denver, Col., Jan. 15.—The joint caucus of the fusion members of the legislature last night decided to support Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, for United States senator to succeed Senator E. O. Wolcott. There are 91 fusionists in the legislature, including Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, and of these 87 were in the caucus. Mr. Patterson received 74 votes on the first ballot.

T. M. PATTERSON.
Nominated by the Fusionists for Senator from Colorado.

The public was surprised early last evening by the announcement that ex-Governor Chas. S. Thomas, who has been Mr. Patterson's leading opponent, had withdrawn from the race. His name did not go before the caucus. The total vote of the legislature on joint ballot is 100.

OCEAN TELEPHONY.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Herald says to-day:

According to the statements of Michael Idvorsky Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics in Columbia University, the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company has paid him instead of the $200,000 as originally stated nearly $500,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephony is made possible. This is in addition to the annual royalty of $15,000 a year during the life of the patents.

Professor Pupin returned to Columbia yesterday from an out-of-town trip, and was greatly surprised to learn that his invention had been made public.

"The Bell company has tested the invention for six months," he said, "and express themselves as perfectly satisfied with it. The question of ocean telephony is solved from a scientific standpoint, and there now only remains the commercial question.

"Briefly," the professor said, "the question had been to overcome resistance. In the present ocean cables the current has so many obstacles to battle with that it is comparatively slow in traveling and becomes very weak before it reaches its destination, 3,000 miles away."

Professor Pupin, after long experiments, finally discovered that the insertion of eight induction coils to every mile of wire would overcome this resistance and messages could be sent over the cable at a much faster rate. By this means every time the current begins to slacken its strength it will meet one of the coils which will give it renewed impetus till it reached the next coil and so on. It is practically a relay method of supplying strength. The new system will require new cables which will involve an enormous outlay. It is this feature only which is retarding the work at present. The cables will require no greater strength in electricity and no different transmitters from those used now. His invention when applied to land wires, he explained, will enable messages to be sent much further without relaying than at present, and will make conversation between New York and San Francisco easy.

The First Line.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Journal and Advertiser says:

The first under-sea telephone built according to the invention of Dr. Michael I. Pupin, is to be put down between Florida and Cuba for the United States government by the buyer of the patent, the Bell Telephone Company.

GOVERNOR YATES.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—Richard Yates, the first native governor of Illinois, and son of this state's war governor, was inducted into office before a great assemblage in the hall of representatives, at the capitol to-day. The audience was composed of both houses of the legislature and thousands of visitors.

In accordance with the precedent established four years ago Gov. Tanner made no speech. He merely introduced his successor to whom the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Boggs, of the supreme court.

Gov. Yates' inaugural address was extremely brief, occupying only fifteen minutes' in delivery.

When the remaining state officials-elect had been sworn the party passed to the rooms of the state warehouse and railroad commission, where a public reception was held. This evening another reception will be given, at which the wives of the new state officials will also receive. The city will be brilliantly illuminated, but no inaugural ball will be given, out of deference to the wishes of Gov. and Mrs. Yates.

An interesting coincidence in the inauguration was the fact that Richard Yates, sr., was also inaugurated on Jan. 14th—forty years ago to-day.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS

The Question of Religious Instruction Discussed by the Commission.

Manila, Jan. 12.—The first public discussion of the bill to establish a department of public instruction yesterday developed a contest on the question of religion in public schools. Interest centers in the section permitting priests and ministers to teach religion for half an hour three times weekly, outside of school hours, provided the parents express a written desire for such instruction and prohibiting teachers from conducting religious exercises or teaching religion. The directors of the federal party were represented by a committee who, although Catholics, argued strongly in favor of the elimination of the section. They declared that the use of the school-houses for religious purposes is contrary to the United States constitution, and also to the platforms of the American parties and the Philippine federal party and is certain to cause discord.

The arguments were continued to-day. Dr. Manuel Burgos, who made the principal speech, said the friars would attempt to take advantage of such a situation. Dr. Burgos urged the commission to consider the advantages it would give Catholicism on account of the church's overwhelming preponderance.

Judge Taft explained that this legislation was experimental. If it became the instrument of ecclesiastical oppression it would be repealed.

Dr. Burgos replied that it ought to be repealed now. The Filipinos, he said, had had enough of the results of religious instruction in the schools.

Judge Taft contended that it was impossible to judge of the new system at haphazard or by the results of another system. He believed things would be accomplished under the present which were impossible under the former regime. He asked whether it was not impolitic to take action which would unnecessarily shock the feelings of the Catholic people.

The doctor replied that it was better to eliminate now a section which was bad and certain to create difficulties.

Commissioner Henry C. Ide asked which course would satisfy the greater number of people.

Dr. Burgos, in reply, quoted the declarations of the Malolos congress and federal party in favor of the separation of church and state.

Manila, Jan. 14.—Representatives of the Central Catholica at a meeting here spoke on the question of religion in the schools and urged the adoption of amendments providing for the employment exclusively or principally of native or Catholic teachers and for permitting religious teaching in the schools. They argued that native teachers could achieve better results than Americans, and that the schools would be far more successful if the prevailing religious customs were not disturbed.

In order to avoid a long response from their opponents to the question of religious teaching in the schools, Judge Taft announced that the commission under its instructions could not possibly adopt the amendments suggested by the Central Catholica.

The commissioners are unanimous in the belief that a great majority of the Filipinos desire religious teaching in the schools. They hold that the purpose of the bill for public education will be partially defeated unless the children of Catholics are permitted to attend the public schools.

REBEL CAMPS DESTROYED.

Manila, Jan. 9.—Several insurgent camps have been captured and destroyed recently in various districts of Luzon and Laroe. One camp was captured in the mountains of Marinduque. A scouting party of the Forty-sixth regiment captured a score of ladrones near Siland.

Arrests of suspected insurgents continue numerous in Manila and its vicinity.

Paterno and other influential independent radicals are seeking to develop the two factions of the federal party. Paterno contends that while the declared principles of the party will do for the present, eventually the Filipinos will seek fuller independence. Although he will not admit believing America's sovereignty is undesirable, he says he wants the relations between the Philippines and the United States to be similar to those of Australia and Canada with Great Britain.

SMALLPOX PREVALENT.

Needs Prompt Measures To Keep from Spreading Further.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The American publishes the following:

The United States Marine Hospital reports, collected by the Treasury department from all parts of the country, show that smallpox is now prevalent in 45 out of the 51 states and territories, not including Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

These reports collected during December and January, show 9,229 cases of the disease in the United States.

Ohio is the worst afflicted state, with 1,732 cases. Tennessee is next, with 1,405 cases, and Minnesota third, with 1,199. Then come Texas, 674; North Carolina, 578; Nebraska, 467; Wisconsin, 412; Colorado, 372; Utah, 338; Michigan, 257; Montana, 206; Indiana, 200; Louisiana, 197; Kansas, 177; Illinois, 139; New York, 97.

Only six states or territories in the whole country have reported no cases of the disease. These are Maine, South Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Arkansas and Oklahoma. This is not to say that no cases of smallpox have occurred there. In the case of the Western states it is extremely probable that many cases escaped detection.

Instructions have been sent out from the surgeon general's office at Washington to all the city, town and county boards of health throughout the country to vaccinate all persons. Already one-sixth of the entire population, or 12,500,000 people, has been vaccinated.

Smallpox is a cold weather malady. Its germs breed in the bad atmosphere of overheated and closed rooms. This accounts for the rapid spread of the disease at this season.

The general opinion of physicians is that the disease has been brought into the country and disseminated by soldiers returning from our new tropical colonies and stations. Most of the authorities believe that it comes from Cuba, but some attribute it to the Philippines.

In speaking of the matter Dr. John D. Darling, former regimental surgeon of the Third United States Infantry, which went to the Philippines from Fort Snelling, said:

"This country is on the verge of an epidemic of smallpox. For the last two years the returning soldiers from the Philippines have been bringing the germs of the disease into the country.

It is a curious and interesting fact, to which the New York state board of health calls attention, that the present epidemic was brought into the state by a traveling troupe of negro minstrels.

The wandering minstrels came into the state from the South toward the close of November. Several of them were suffering from the disease. They first exhibited at eight places in the northern part of the state, in three of which—Albany, Schenectady and Gloversville—outbreaks occurred which were clearly traceable to the negroes.

There has also been a considerable outbreak in a locality of New York City, which this troupe touched in passing.

FILIPINOS YIELDING.

Rebellion Has Now Lost All Organization--End Is in Sight.

Manila, Jan. 15.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among the military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the Americans' intentions among the natives, the propagation of the principles of the federal party and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States Philippine commission and the military authorities, and that the carrying out of the terms of General MacArthur's proclamation, classing all who do things inimical to the interests of the army as rebels and traitors, are having pointed effect, with the offering of local autonomy and protection and showing the certainty of the punishment of those who remain rebellous.

The cutting of communications and supplies has destroyed the remnants of the insurgents' organization. The inhabitants of the towns are disinclined to any longer contribute secretly to a hopeless cause, and it is generally believed that the pacification of a sufficient number of provinces to inaugurate a general scheme of provincial government will be accomplished before many more weeks have elapsed. The most pronounced resistance at present is in remote southern Luzon, northern Mindanao, Cebu and Bohol.

The first batch of thirty leading insurrectionists who have been ordered to be deported to the island of Guam sail on the transport Rosecrans to-morrow.

General Wheaton reports that 53 armed bolomen have surrendered at Benguet.

Sixteen of Geronomino's band were captured Sunday night and brought to Montalban.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Copies of general orders from the Philippines, received here, show that a large number of native Filipinos have been convicted of murder and other crimes and sentenced to be hanged or to long terms of imprisonment. In one case the accused belonged to an organized band which, under the name of "Guardi De Honor," had for its declared object the murder of peaceful and unoffending victims, if found necessary to gratify either desire for revenge or a feeling of envy against the rich. "These inhuman methods," says General MacArthur, "remove all the participants, whether chief or willing follower of the bands, from the pale of the law and place them among that class of cowardly and secret assassins which all civilized men the world over hold to be enemies of mankind."

A native named Vincente Prado established a camp in a strong position difficult of access in the mountainous district near Rosario, in Union Province. There he entrenched his camp and erected buildings for a band of armed outlaws which he gathered about him. Recently two Americans were taken into the camp as prisoners, and for no assigned reason, other than that "they were enemies," they were ordered to instant death. Shortly afterwards two Iggorrotes, a man and a woman, were taken before Prado and charged with being American spies. Without any attempt at proof or form of trial, they were ordered to be immediately executed. In both instances Prado witnessed the bloody execution of his orders by members of his outlaw band, who used their bolos on the defenseless prisoners. On another occasion Prado ordered his band to attack and burn the Pueblo of San Jacinto and to arrest, and, "if he resisted, kill," the presidente of Rosario. In pursuance of these orders, the presidente of Rosario and his son were killed and 103 houses destroyed by fire. Prado and his chief outlaw assistants were sentenced to be hanged.

Another native sentenced to be hanged was Pedro Lachica. This man was one of a band of natives who, representing themselves to be policemen, entered at night time several houses and by the calls and the use of firearms forced the natives to come out and surrender. They then tied the arms of the men behind their backs and beat them with bolos and robbed the houses of money, jewelry and other valuables.

SUBIG BAY NAVAL STATION.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Long has received a cable dispatch from Admiral Remey announcing that the board of officers convened to select the most suitable place in the Philippines for a permanent naval station has fixed upon Olangapo, on Subig bay. As a result of this recommendation, Mr. Long has sent to Congress a recommendation that $1,000,000 be appropriated for beginning work on the proposed naval station. The desirability of transferring the naval headquarters from Manila bay to some more suitable point in the Philippines has been long under consideration. The present headquarters at Cavite are not looked upon as suitable for a naval station, the depth of water in Manila bay not being adequate. Since the acquisition of the Philippines the naval officers have been divided in the opinion as to the best place for locating a permanent station, so Secretary Long left it to a special board of officers. This board having selected Olangapo, it is expected that ultimately the entire naval establishment will be transferred to that point, in case Congress authorizes the necessary equipment. This is earnestly desired by the naval authorities, owing to the extent to which the naval establishment in Asiatic waters has developed and the insufficient facilities now at hand.

VOLUNTEERS START HOME.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The adjutant general received a cable message to-day from Gen. MacArthur, at Manila, saying that the transport Sheridan sailed yesterday with 27 officers and 654 men of the 37th volunteer infantry and that the transports Logan and Lenox arrived at Manila yesterday.

DOCKERY INAUGURATED.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 14.—Hon. A. M. Dockery was inaugurated governor of Missouri at noon to-day in the hall of the house of representatives. Both branches of the legislature were present. Delegations of Democrats came from all parts of the state. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Burgess, of the Supreme court.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 14.—Former Quartermaster General W. L. White has severed all business ties which bound him to this city, and has gone away for good. He left Saturday for Chicago, where he will remain for a week visiting relatives, after which he expects to locate in San Francisco, where he will engage in a general commission business.

K&K K&K K&K K&
BLOOD POISON
WE CURE The most chronic cases of Blood Poison in from 20 to 90 days, whether hereditary or contracted. Age no barrier. The New Method Treatment is guaranteed to cure or no pay. Thirty years experience—150,000 cured. No mercury—no potash. Have you sore throat, tongue or lips, pimples or blotches, old sores, bone pains, aches, itchiness of the skin, eyes red, hair or eyebrows falling out, furred tongue, dyspeptic stomach—symptoms of the Secondary Stage—we positively eradicate all poison from the system. Bank bonds to protect you. $1,000 forfeit if we cannot cure. Oldest medical firm in America. Question blank free. Books Free for Home Treatment. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 248 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.
K&K K&K K&K K&

The Army of Health

THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED WITH THIS ONE.

If all the people in the United States, Canada and Great Britain who make daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could be assembled together it would make an army that would outnumber our army of one hundred thousand by at least five to one.

Men and women, who are broken down in health, are only a part of the thousands who use this popular preparation, the greater number are people who are in fair health but who know that the way to keep well is to keep the digestion perfect and use Stuart's Tablets as regularly as meal time comes to insure good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

Prevention is always better than cure and disease can find no foothold if the digestion is kept in good working order by the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Cal., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Miss Lelia Dively, 4627 Plummer St., Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I wish everyone to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50-cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has reached my ailment."

From Mrs. Del. Eldred, Sun Prairie, Wis.: "I was taken dizzy very suddenly during the hot weather of the past summer. After ten days of constant dizziness I went to our local physician, who said my liver was torpid and I had overheated my blood; he doctored me for two weeks without much improvement; I finally thought of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I had used long before for various bad feelings) and the first three tablets helped me.

"They are easily the best all around family medicine I ever used."

The army of people who take Stuart's Tablets are mostly people in fairly good health, and who keep well by taking them regularly after meals. They contain no opiates, cocaine or any cathartic or injurious drugs, simply the natural peptones and digestives which every weak stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in United States, Canada and Great Britain.

CHANDLER DEFEATED

New Hampshire Republicans Choose Another Senator.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 11.—Judge Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, was last night nominated in the Republican legislative caucus to succeed United States Senator William E. Chandler, whose term of service will expire March 3 next. The nomination was made on the first ballot, which was as follows:

Whole number of votes, 320; necessary for a choice, 161; Henry W. Blair, 1; Henry B. Quinby, 22; Cyrus A. Sulloway, 23; Henry M. Baker, 29; William E. Chandler, 41; Henry E. Burnham, 198.

The choice of Judge Burnham, which was finally made unanimous, ended the fiercest political fight in the history of New Hampshire. Senator Chandler was opposed by men in his party who objected to his pro-silver views, his criticism at times of the administration and his

HON WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

ideas on different measures, and in addition he was opposed by those who thought he had been senator long enough. Another great factor in the fight which has figured in other political fights was his determined and persistent attack on railroad interests, the Boston & Maine system, in the state.

Senator Chandler, in all, has served fourteen years in the senate, he was secretary of the navy in the Arthur administration and was the dominant factor in his party in New Hampshire. His opponents in the remarkable senatorial contest just closed, attributed his defeat to the fact that during the years of his public life, he attacked any one whom he fancied stood in his way, and thereby raised up many enemies who seized this opportunity to unite in bringing about his defeat.

The fight had hardly come to a close when the legislative members discussed the name of Gen. Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, as a candidate to succeed Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, whose term of service will close in March, 1903. The matter was so freely discussed that it is apparent that another senatorial battle can be looked forward to.

GOVERNOR DURBIN.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14.—William T. Durbin was inaugurated governor of Indiana at noon to-day. In the presence of the general assembly and many spectators, the oath was administered by Judge Dowling, of the supreme court. Civic and military display marked the occasion. An inaugural ball will be held to-night.

At the capitol Col. Durbin was introduced by retiring Gov. Mount. In his inaugural address Gov. Durbin favored the non-partisan management of state institutions and warned the legislature against the danger of too much legislation. He strongly recommended arbitration of all labor difficulties and said in connection with the recent lynchings:

"Law and order must not be superseded by the slightest resort to, or the approval of the injustice of vigilants with rope and mask. The hope of free institutions, the sanctity of the home, the safety of the citizen, the dignity of our manhood, rests on the respect for and the enforcement of law."

Pingree Contempt Case.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 12.—The motion of ex-Governor Pingree's attorney to dismiss the contempt charges brought against the ex-governor because of certain criticisms of the Ingham county circuit court and prosecutor in an interview with a Detroit paper, came upon the circuit court to-day. The motion for dismissal alleges lack of jurisdiction on the part of the court. To-day's proceedings were confined to arguments of the law points involved in the case.

THREE AGENTS

Under Flag of Truce Are Taken Prisoner, and One Shot.

London, Jan. 14.—Lord Kitchener telegraphed from Pretoria to the war office under date of January 13:

"Three agents of the peace commissioners were taken as prisoners to De Wet's laager, near Lindley, on January 10. One who was a British subject, was flogged and then shot. The other two, burghers, were flogged by De Wet's orders."

These commissioners are presumably the representatives of the Kroonstadt police party which has been working for a truce with the British and doing all in its power to urge the Boers to surrender. This party asserted only a short time ago that De Wet and Steyn remained the only obstacles to peace in the Transvaal and Orange region.

General Kitchener also reports under the same date.

"About 1,400 Boers crossed the line, attacking both Zuurfontein and Kaalfontein stations, but were driven off. They are being pursued by a cavalry brigade."

Lord Roberts has written a letter to lord mayor of London, Frank Green, postponing the city's reception and expressing the opinion that "in the present unhappy circumstances in South Africa, there should be no further feting for some time."

His lordship's decision applies to all similar proposed functions.

He is visiting the queen at Osborne to-day, but it is said his visit is not connected with the war.

The brief report of the fate of three members of the peace committee who were sent to see General De Wet excites the deepest indignation on all sides. One or two papers express a hope that Lord Kitchener has been misled by false Kaffir reports, but it is generally felt that he would not have reported the matter to the war office without undoubted evidence.

The Daily Mail heads the report with the word "Murder," and declaims against any further attempt to coax the enemy into submission. "De Wet has placed himself outside the pale of humanity," says the Daily Mail, "and not proclamations but large reinforcements must be our watchword."

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES.

London, Jan. 15.—The official list of the British casualties in the recent fighting at Belfast shows 29 kiled, 53 wounded and 72 missing. This does not account for the British losses at other points of simultaneous attacks by the Boers, namely Wonderfontein, Nooitgecht and Wildfontein, and shows that affairs in that quarter were more serious than Lord Kitchener reported them to be.

Reporting to the war office under date of Pretoria, January 14, Lord Kitchener says: "Beyer's whole force crossed the railway near Kallfontein, January 12, making to the east.

"There are no important changes in the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River colony. Some Cape rebels, who accompanied a commando into the colony, have surrendered."

PERILOUS RESCUE.

Faraman, Bouches du Rhone, Jan. 11.—After a night of terrible suspense, all of the passengers and crew of the French steamer Russie, from Oran, Algeria, which stranded here during a violent storm Monday, have been safely landed. As the life line connected from the shore with the steamer parted again yesterday afternoon, when night set, no communication with the stranded steamer was possible. The last signalled message read as follows:

"We have not a scrap of food left. Consternation prevails on board."

On receipt of this appeal, the fishermen made two more plucky launches of their boat, but were beaten back, and as the Russie disappeared in the darkness those on board apparently were trying to launch their only remaining boat.

In the early hours of the morning torches were lighted at the bow of the Russie, and in response to the signal the fishermen made another effort to reach the wreck. But they were again tossed ashore, and the crew of the life boat who belong to the fishing village of Carro, gathered about a bonfire made of wreckage from the steamer, drenched to the skin, and with teeth chattering from cold, but not discouraged. Their heroism finally was rewarded, as, with daybreak, the weather perceptibly moderated, the sea became calmer and the wind, having shifted from east to north, the Carro fishermen, at about 6:30 a. m. again put to sea. The spectators watched with fast beating hearts as the boat disappeared through the waves. More than once it was thought she was engulfed, but the small craft rose in sight again on the crests of the seas, and approached, gradually nearer to the Russie.

Then a rope was thrown, which the fishermen caught, and the lifeboat soon afterwards was alongside. Then, above the howling wind, rose cries of joy from those on board the Russie, which were re-echoed by the crowd ashore. Another boat, manned by four men, was then launched and succeeded in reaching the wrecked vessel. A few minutes later the Carro boat left the Russie's side, heavily laden. As she approached the shore, the occupants were seen to be women and one baby. The enthusiasm was delirious. The spectators plunged into the sea. Some of them dragged the lifeboat ashore, and others lifted the women out of the boat and carried them in their arms, through the waves, to dry land.

It was unfortunate that want of foresight resulted in all the nourishment being kept at the lighthouse, two miles distant, for the sufferers had to walk there, assisted by their friends, before restoratives could be administered to them.

The four-oared boat next arrived with seven more passengers, and the life boats then made repeated journeys, until all were saved and sheltered in the lighthouse.

DISASTER AT A FETE.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 10.—The annual popular fete of Toshi-No-Ichi, in the Kanda district of Tokio, was the scene of a terrible accident recently. Great crowds attended the festival and when the affair was at its height a heavy rain began falling. A rush was made for shelter and a panic ensued. Twenty persons were crushed to death and 312 injured.

Some of the buildings were burned by the upsetting of kerosene lamps.

GERMANY'S LOAN.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—The Boersen Courier denies the statement in a dispatch from New York that Germany is trying to place a loan of 600,000,000 marks in New York and London. It also denies that a part of the Bavarian railway loan will be placed in these capitals, adding:

"The heavy subscriptions of the last few weeks for first-class loans show that Germany had no need of foreign assistance."

For the Buffalo Show.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 11.—A bill has been introduced in the senate appropriating $100,000 for the Missouri exhibit at the Pan-American exposition to be held in Buffalo, this year.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

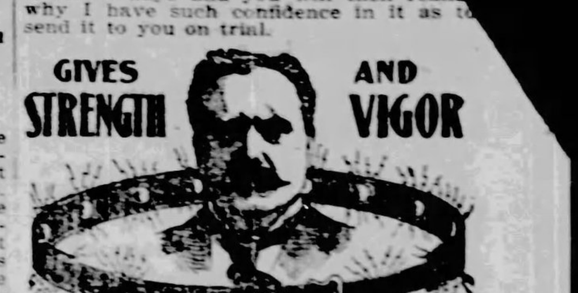
30 Days Fr

Marvelous Nerve Force Imparted by a New and Startling Discovery--Every Weak, Nervous or Enfeebled Man Should Give It a Test.

Will Be Sent Free on Thirty Days' Trial so All May Experience the Wonderful Sensation of Restored Vigor—Without Cost.

A well-known professor has made the fortunate discovery that what has heretofore been known as impotency or lost manhood is due to paralysis of the nerves. As it requires a vigorous condition of the nerves to control the muscles, the professor has found a wonderful power that instantly awakens the nerves and thus restores complete muscular strength. He says: The marvelous power exerted by recent additions and improvements to my electric belt and appliances induces me to send it on 30 days' free trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that the wearer will gladly pay the small price asked after the 30 days' trial.

To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life extended by my new Electric Appliances gives instant relief and neve[illegible] cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidne[illegible] bles, Early Decay, Night Losses, L[illegible] Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous De[illegible] Undevelopment and Lost Vitality. [illegible] may not have faith in it now, but w[illegible] it for 30 days and you will then reali[illegible] why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you on trial.



PROF. A. CHRYSTAL.

Do not fail to write at once to Prof. A. Chrystal, 226 Post Office Block, Marshall, Mich., as he is anxious to have every man wear his new and marvelous belt and suspensory for 30 days and try it fully before spending a cent for it. Remember, after giving the belt a trial, if you are not perfectly satisfied return it to us, it costs you nothing to try it.

Write to-day before you forget it.

THE BLADE'S NEW OFFER

New Combination in Dinner Sets.

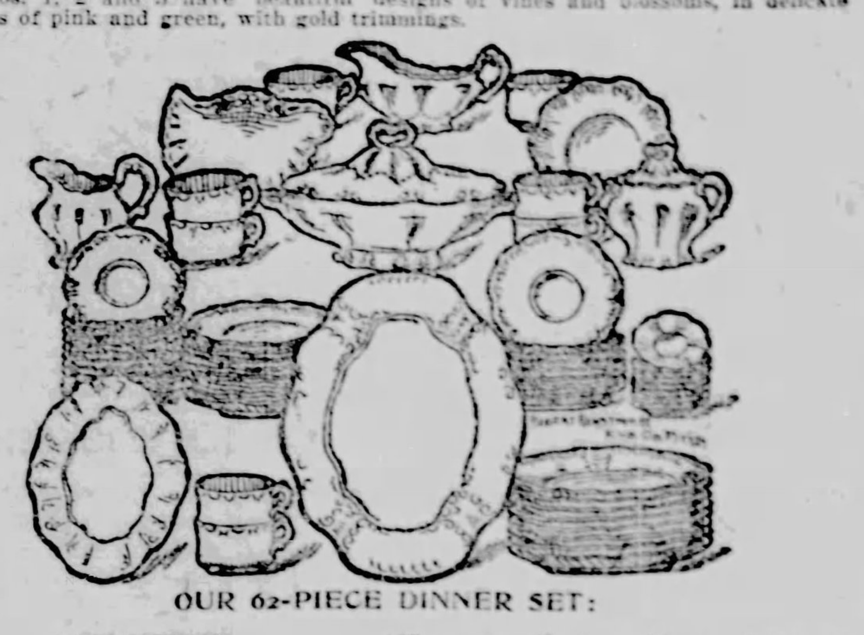
American Semi-Porcelain Ware—Handsome, Durable, Latest Designs in Shapes—Plain White and Decorated.

Every dish useful and practical. Combinations that meet the needs of every housekeeper—every family, small, medium or large, and at wholesale prices.

We offer both plain white and decorated.

Plain white china is very handsome, suitable for any table, any occasion.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have beautiful designs of vines and blossoms, in delicate shades of pink and green, with gold trimmings.



OUR 62-PIECE DINNER SET:

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1—45-piece Dinner Set—6 dinner plates, 6 pie plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 6 butter chips, 6 fruits, 1 covered vegetable (2 pieces), 1 gravy boat, 1 meat platter, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream jug.

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.25
Decorated 4.20

No. 2—62-piece Dinner Set—8 dinner plates, 12 fruits, 8 pie plates, 8 butter chips, 8 cups, 8 saucers, 1 covered dish (2 pieces), 1 meat platter, 1 sauce boat, 1 vegetable dish, 1 pickle, 1 cream, 1 butter plate, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces).

Price, with Weekly Blade, one year:
Plain White $3.80
Decorated 5.00

No. 3—100-piece Dinner Set—12 5-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 4½-inch fruits, 12 2½-inch individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 covered butter (2 pieces), 1 8-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 2 covered dishes (4 pieces), 1 7-inch baker, 1 sauce boat, 1 pickle, 1 sugar bowl (2 pieces), 1 cream, 1 bowl.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year:
Plain White $5.50
Decorated 7.50

No. 4—English 112 piece dinner set—12 7-inch plates, 12 6-inch plates, 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch soup plates, 12 fruits, 12 individual butters, 12 cups, 12 saucers, 1 10-inch dish, 1 12-inch dish, 1 8-inch baker, 1 sugar, 1 butter dish, 1 pickle, 1 sauce boat, 1 slop bowl, 2 covered dishes, 1 cream.

Price, with Weekly Blade one year, $8.25.

Notice this set is imported English stone china. The decorations are under the glazing and the goods are fully guaranteed not to craze or crackle.

This set is made in three styles of decorations, viz: Peacock blue, sage green and claret brown. Be careful to state which color is desired.

This set cannot be purchased for less than $12. Our price only $8.25.

How to Get a Blade Dinner Set Free:

To those desiring to devote a few hours' work getting subscribers for the Weekly Blade, we make the following very liberal offer:

For a club of 10 yearly subscriptions at 50c each, we will give the sender of the club the No. 1 plain white dinner set absolutely free:

For a club of 15, No. 1 Decorated.
For a club of 15, No. 2 Plain White.
For a club of 19, No. 2 Decorated.
For a club of 19, No. 3 Plain White.
For a club of 22, No. 3 Decorated.
For a club of 25, No. 4 English.

A few hours' work among your friends will soon enable you to get one of these fine Dinner Sets free.

General Directions and Information.

Order by number, and specify white or decorated, as the case may be. The goods are carefully packed in a strong barrel, and shipped directly from the importer to the purchaser upon our order. We shall order every package shipped by freight unless otherwise instructed. The receiver pays transportation. From 25 cents to $1, according to distance, will cover freight east of the Missouri river, while it may cost somewhere near $2 to pay freight to points beyond the Rockies. We do not advise shipping by express. Always remit by postoffice money order. If you must send currency, have your letter registered. Address,

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

BOER INVASION.

History Furnishes No Parallel to It -- What De Wet's Scheme Is.

London, Jan. 12.—History fails to furnish a parallel to the Boer invasion of Cape Colony. A whole month has now elapsed since the republicans crossed the Orange river, and still Great Britain knows next to nothing of their numbers, whereabouts or doing, and still less of the objects of the inroad. The only thing known with tolerable certainty is that they are progressing southward, over some sparsely inhabited tracts where they escape observation. Other large bodies are traversing the very heart of the colony.

The only logical explanation seems to be the largely accepted idea that the invasion forms part of a great, organized scheme of that Napoleon of the war, General De Wet, to strike terror into the British colony which unquestionably is nearly denuded of troops, and trust to the chapter of accidents to achieve such success as will enable the Boers to almost dictate the terms of peace. The halting policy of the invaders, however, seems to threaten to defeat their aims and has enabled the hastily enrolled levies of volunteers to occupy vital, strategic points, while there are some signs that the gathering of troops in the rear of the burghers is beginning to press them southward into the arms of the British moving from the seaboard, instead of attempting to drive them back again across the Orange river, where they might be enabled to rejoin General De Wet.

In the meanwhile, disquieting hints are arriving of the alarming rapidity with which the British army is wasting away. The long lists of dead, wounded and diseased bear out these stories, while there are abundant signs that the troops at the front are becoming stale and discontented, the general exasperation at home is becoming more acute and the public is becoming quite sceptical of the competency of the government to get the country out of the wretched tangle.

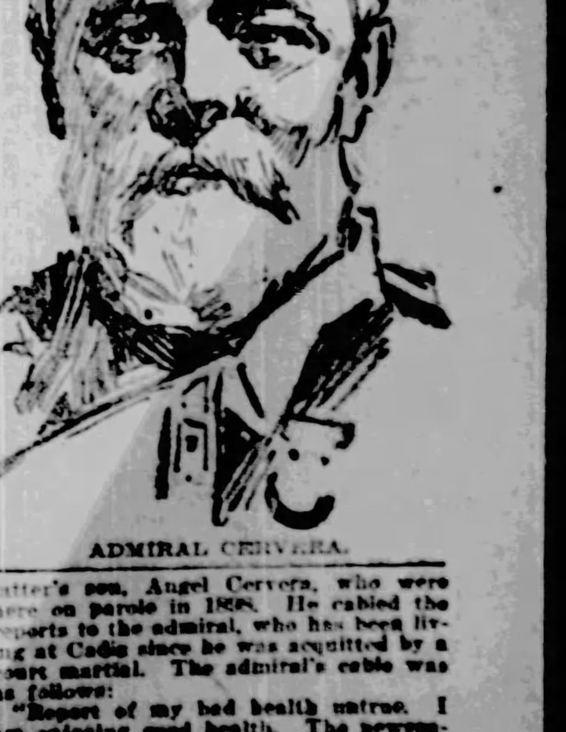
HAD BUBONIC PLAGUE.

London, Jan. 15.—Four deaths from bubonic plague occurred on the steamer Highland Prince, which arrived at Shield harbor yesterday from the River La Plata. The victims were [illegible] tain, the mate, the cook and [illegible] senger. Several others [illegible] but recovered.

CERVERA ALL RIGHT.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 14.—Spanish Admiral Cervera, in a cable to Arthur C. Humphreys, Spanish vice consul, gave the lie to the sensational reports recently published and which stated the admiral was hopelessly ill.

Consul Humphreys, after the Spanish war, entertained the admiral and the



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

latter's son, Angel Cervera, who were here on parole in 1898. He cabled the reports to the admiral, who has been living at Cadiz since he was acquitted by a court martial. The admiral's cable was as follows:

"Report of my bad health untrue. I am enjoying good health. The newspaper reports that I am hopelessly ill are absolutely false."

[illegible]

Colon, Colombia, Jan. 8.—Via Galveston, Texas.—The French steamer [illegible] from Marseilles, for Colon, arrived here to-day and brought news of the [illegible] pacification of the departments of Bolivia and Magdalena. [illegible]

189950A

MUST GO

...o Cuba to Stand ... for His Robbery of Revenues.

...ashington, Jan. 14.—The United ...ates supreme court to-day announced ...s decision in the case of C. F. W. Neely, charged with embezzlement of the public funds of Cuba while acting as financial agent of the department of posts of that island, holding that Neely is subject to extradition.

Justice Harlan handed down the court's opinion, which was unanimous and immediately after the opinion was concluded an order was issued requiring that the mandate in the case be issued at once.

The opinion embraced a complete review of the case, explaining Neely's crime and arrest and his effort to prevent extradition to Cuba. The opinion also defined the laws relating to extradition and quoted the act of June 6, 1900, extending the provisions of section 5270, of the revised statutes to foreign country which is "occupied by or under the control of the United States," so as to make the law cover among other crimes embezzlement in such countries. Relating that the circuit court for the southern district of New York, to which an application for a writ of habeas corpus had been made, had rendered a decision adverse to Neely's claims, Justice Harlan said he had then appealed to this court on the ground that the act of June 6, 1900, was unconstitutional. Entering then upon his reasoning in the case Justice Harlan said that there was no dispute that on the sixth of June, 1900, when the act under which this proceeding is brought became a law Cuba was "under the control of the United States" and "occupied by this government." "This court," he said, "will take judicial notice that such were, at the date named and are now, the relations between this country and Cuba. So that the applicability of the above act to the present case —and this is the first question to be examined—depends upon the inquiry whether, within its meaning Cuba is to be deemed a foreign country or territory." He said:

"We do not think this question at all difficult of solution if regard be paid to the avowed objects intended to be accomplished by the war with Spain and by the military occupation of that island."

Announcing the court's conclusions on the status of Cuba, Justice Harlan said: "The facts make it clear that Cuba is foreign territory within the meaning of the act of June 6, 1900. It cannot be regarded in any constitutional, legal or international sense a part of the territory of the United States. While by the act of April 25, 1898, declaring war between this country and Spain, the President was directed and empowered to use our entire land and naval forces as well as the militia of the several states to such extent as was necessary to carry the act into effect, that authorization was not for the purpose of making Cuba an integral part of the United States, but for the purpose only of compelling the relinquishment by Spain of its authority and government in that island and the withdrawal of its forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. The legislative and executive branches of the government, by the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, expressly disclaimed any purpose to exercise sovereignty jurisdiction or control over Cuba, 'except for the pacification thereof,' and asserted the determination of the United States that object being accomplished, to leave the government and control of Cuba to its own people. All that has been done in relation to Cuba has had that end in view, and so far as the court is informed by the public history of the relations of this country with that island, nothing has been done inconsistent with the declared object of the war with Spain.

"Cuba is none the less foreign territory within the meaning of the act of congress because it is under a military governor appointed by and representing the President in the work of assisting the inhabitants of that island to establish a government of their own under which, as a free and independent people, they may control their own affairs without interference by other nations. The occupancy of the island by troops of the United States was the necessary result of the war. That result could not have been avoided by the United States consistently with the principles of international law or with its obligations to the people of Cuba. It is true that as between Spain and the United States, indeed, as between the United States and all foreign nations—Cuba, upon the cessation of hostilities with Spain and after the treaty of Paris, was to be treated as if it were conquered territory. But as between the United States and Cuba that island is territory held in trust for the inhabitants of Cuba to whom it rightfully belongs and to whose exclusive control it will be surrendered when a stable government shall have been established by their voluntary action."

TREATY NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION

Washington, January 12.—The state department has been officially advised that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is now under consideration at London with a view to returning a final answer to this government.

OUR COINAGE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Mr. Geo. E. Roberts, the director of the mint, in his annual report, shows that the coinage of the past year was in excess of that executed in any previous year in the history of the service, aggregating $141,351,960, as compared with $136,855,676 in the last fiscal year. The value of the gold coinage was slightly below that of the previous year, being $107,937,110, as compared with $108,177,180. The coinage of silver dollars was $18,244,984, as compared with $18,254,709 in the previous year. The chief increase was in the output of subsidiary and minor coins, which breaks all records and will doubtless be attributed to the extraordinary activity of retail trade throughout the country. The coinage of subsidiary silver amounted to 54,114,270 pieces of the value of $12,876,849, and of minor coins to the extraordinary total of 103,301,753 pieces of the value of $2,243,017.

The seignorage, or profit, on this coinage was $5,477,525.

The deposits of gold bullion at the mints and assay offices of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of re-deposits, were of the value of $133,920,119, against $143,497,190 reported the previous year.

The total deposits of gold were not so great as in the previous year, the imports of bullion showing a decline, but the deposits of domestic bullion again surpassed all records, amounting to $87,458,836, against $76,252,487 last year.

The seignorage on the coinage of silver dollars subsidiary and minor coins during the year amounted to $10,286,302.

Including silver contained in gold deposits, the deposits and purchases of silver during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, exclusive of re-deposits, amounted to 11,396,137 standard ounces, against 14,073,454 standard ounces reported for the previous year.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 84, Kokomo, Ind.

POSTAL REFORM.

Congressional Commission Reports a Number of Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The postal commission of the House and Senate, which has been investigating postal matters for the last two years, made its report today. The commission unanimously reports in favor of excluding from the second class mail rate, first, books, whether bound or unbound; second, newspapers and periodicals unsold sent by news agent to another news agent or returned to the publisher; third, sample copies of newspapers above a certain small fixed proportion of the circulation. The commission also unanimously reports against the continuance of the system of transmitting mails in the pneumatic tube under present condition. The commission unanimously reports that neither a change in letter postage nor the establishment of a system of parcels post is practicable under existing condition of revenue and expenditure, even if otherwise desirable, upon which no opinion is expressed.

Upon the question of railway mail pay there are five reports. First, a report signed by Senators Wolcott and Allison, which declares that the present rate of railway mail pay is not excessive, and ought not to be changed except by the discontinuance of the appropriations for special facilities, which it declares should be discontinued.

Second, a report signed by Mr. Loud concurring with the last named report except that it recommends the adoption of railway mail payments in accordance with space occupied instead of by the methods now prescribed by law.

Third, a report signed by Mr. Moody, which declares that upon the evidence the railway mail pay is not excessive, but recommends further investigation as to the prevailing methods of loading postal cars, and inquiry into the question whether the methods may not be corrected so as to result in a saving without injury to the carrier. In this report Mr. Catchings concurs.

Fourth, a report signed by Senator Martin and Mr. Catchings, dissenting from the views of the other members of the commission with regard to the discontinuance of appropriations for special facilities.

Fifth, a report signed by Mr. Fleming, in which he states that he thinks there should be some reduction in the present rate of railway mail pay, either by a 5 per cent reduction generally and a still further reduction on the routes where the volume of traffic is greatest, or in case these suggestions are not adopted, by a change in the special payment for postal cars.

Senator Chandler does not join in any report owing to his absence from Washington. Mr. Fleming also holds that the government should pay for the transportaton of postoffice officials when traveling as passengers in passenger cars. Free transportation for mail men should, he holds, be confined to mail cars.

CANTEEN ABOLISHED.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The army canteen is to be abolished, as the senate yesterday, by a very decisive vote, concurred in the house provision relative to the army canteen. Only 15 votes could be mustered in the senate in favor of the canteen, while 34 were cast against it.

Most of the time yesterday was occupied by Senators Teller, of Colorado, Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and Butler, of North Carolina, who all opposed the adoption of the senate committee's amendment which provided for the continuance of the canteen.

Beyond disposing finally of the canteen question, the senate accomplished little and it seems doubtful whether a final vote upon the measure will be reached before Friday or Saturday.

BURLEIGH BILL PASSED.

Washington, Jan. 9.—By a vote of 165 to 102, the House yesterday accepted the reapportionment plan proposed by the Burleigh bill which increases the membership of the House during the next decade from 357, the present membership, and the membership proposed by the committee on Hopkins bill to 386. The result was largely brought about by the influence of certain senators from several of the larger Northern states who threw their influence in the scale in favor of larger membership. When it became apparent that these factors were at work against his bill Mr. Hopkins agreed to compromise by giving an additional representative each to North Dakota, Colorado and Florida, but his adversaries refused to compromise after complete victory was assured. The Crumpacker proposition to recommit the bill for the purpose of ascertaining what states abridged the right to vote to an extent which would entail reduced representation was defeated, 130 to 110. There was no roll call on this vote, but a number of Republicans voted with the Democrats. Under the bill as passed no state loses a representative, and the following make gains: Illinois, New York and Texas, three each; Minnesota, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two each, and Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin, one each.

The bill provides that whatever a new state is admitted the representative assigned to it shall be in addition to the number provided in the bill. It also adds a provision, never hitherto incorporated in a reapportionment bill, to the effect that congressional districts in addition to being "contiguous, shall also be "compact" states which are allowed additional representation by the bill shall by its terms elect them at large until the legislature shall re-district the state.

VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The status of the Venezuelan controversy has not been improved by the latest negotiations between the United States and Venezuela, and this government has remonstrated against the seeming determination of the Venezuelan authorities to take executive cognizance of asphalt rights, instead of leaving them to the decision of the judicial branch. The desire of this government from the outset has been that the matter be left to the court, and it has sought to impress this view upon the Venezuelan government. But the latest advices have indicated to the officials that Venezuela inclines to take executive authority over the subject. The United States has therefore remonstrated against such exercise of executive authority, and there is the fullest belief that Venezuela will not, under the circumstances, insist on carrying out her view of taking the matter out of the hands of the courts.

OUR EXPORTS.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during the month of December, 1900, the exports by articles were as follows, comparisons being made with December, 1899:

Breadstuffs, $24,323,665, increase $5,150,000.

Cattle and hogs $3,163,923, increase $1,100,000.

Provisions $15,038,289, decrease $350,000.

Cotton $44,153,788, increase $18,322,000.

Mineral oils $5,127,893, decrease $350,000.

For the twelve months the aggregate was $832,364,250, a net increase of $119,000,000.

VENEZUELA SEIZES AMERICAN PROPERTY!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The state department was informed this afternoon by cable from Venezuela that the Venezuelan government had taken possession of two steamers belonging to the Orinoco steamship company. No details of the seizure are made public. The Orinoco company is understood to be an American concern operating between Port Au Spain and points up the Orinoco river. The head of the company is said to be an American named Alcott.

WAR REVENUE BILL.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee on finance to-day considered the war revenue reduction bill, but did not reach a conclusion upon the measure as a whole, although several changes of detail were tentatively decided upon. These the committee formally decided not to make public, because of the importunities they think publication would bring upon them. The committee will meet again Thursday, and it is the intention to continue the sittings daily after that time until the work is completed. Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee, expressed the opinion that the bill would be in shape to be reported to the senate before the close of the present week. There was considerable discussion of the tax on telegrams, but no decision was reached as to whether there should be a change.

Some of the Republican members of the committee expressed themselves as favorable to the house amendment removing the tax on commercial and customs house brokers, and the present indications are that those provisions will be allowed to remain unmolested. On the other hand, opposition developed to the house action in removing the tax from bank checks, and that imposed upon proprietors of theatres and other places of amusement. So far as there was an exchange of opinion upon the general scope of the bill it indicated a somewhat greater reduction than is made in the house bill. The Republican senators on the committee indicated a pretty unanimous agreement in the view that the total reduction should be about $40,000,000 or $45,000,000, while the Democrats indicated a disposition to cut even deeper. General dissatisfaction was manifested with the shape of the bill, and it is probable that it will be re-cast.

NAVAL BILL.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The House committee on naval affairs to-day practically completed the naval appropriation bill, but it will not be in shape to make public until to-morrow or Saturday. The question of the increase of the navy, which usually entails the largest contest, was easily settled this year by the acceptance of the recommendation of the secretary of the navy for two battleships and two cruisers.

There is a possibility that in addition to the increase of the navy a number of the submarine boats of the Holland type will be provided for at the last moment, but this is hardly probable. The representatives of the company are to be given a hearing to-morrow, but the committee have a confidential report of the board of bureau chiefs of the navy department, signed by Admirals O'Neill, Melville, Bradford and Naval Constructor Woodward, which strongly opposes the authorization of further boats of this type. Eight of these boats were authorized by the last naval appropriation bill.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the bureau of statistics, shows that during December, 1900, the imports of merchandise amounted to $68,599,609, as against $70,733,843 for the corresponding month in 1899. Of the whole amount $29,151,535 was free of duty. The exports of domestic merchandise during last December amounted to $144,197,446 as against $121,394,434 for December, 1899. The imports of gold during December amounted to $3,375,552 and the exports to $410,533.

The silver imports amounted to $3,014,558 and the exports to $7,358,339.

During the twelve months of the last fiscal year the imports of dutiable merchandise exceeded that of the previous year by $38,687,299.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the year are shown to have been $200,180,766 in excess of those for the year 1899.

M'KINLEY IS GAINING.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The President passed a good night. He is daily gaining strength, and everything points to a speedy recovery. He is attending to more business than at any time since his illness, but he does not expect to go into his office for several days yet.

ADMIRAL DEWEY ILL.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Admiral Dewey is confined to his home by an attack of the grip. It seems to be yielding to treatment, and the admiral expects to be out again in a few days.

FOR A PENSION COURT.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The general committee of the G. A. R., Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, commander-in-chief; Robert B. Brown, of Zanesville, O.; Charles C. Adams, of Boston; John W. Burst, of Chicago; O. H. Coulter, of Topeka, and John Palmer, appeared before the house invalid pension committee to-day, and argued in favor of the bill for the creation of a court of pension appeals to consider rejected pension claims. There are about 100,000 cases already passed upon each year by the pension office.

2,000,000 ACRES OPENED.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 15.—A foreclosure sale of all the Disston Land company's land in Florida, together with the mules, wagons, farming implements, dredges, etc., on Feb. 4, 1901, has been ordered and will be advertised this month, the sale to take place in Kissimmee.

This means the putting on the market of the 2,000,000 acres that have been tied up and withheld from settlers for a number of years. Osceola county has about 400,000 acres, much of it very rich land, that will be open to settlers. Many applications are already being filed for portions wanted. The lands extend to six other counties.

CONGRESSMAN DEAD.

Peterboro, N. H., Jan. 10.—Congressman Frank G. Clarke died at his home here last night.

Death was caused by quick consumption. Clarke had been a candidate for United States senator to succeed Chandler, but withdrew a few days ago.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

CHARLIE ROSS.

Mystery of His Fate Finally Cleared Up—The Truth at Last.

Chicago, Jan. 11—A special dispatch from New York to the Times-Herald follows:

After nearly 30 years of impenetrable mystery in the case of Charlie Ross, during which fortunes have been spent and continents have been searched in vain efforts to find the stolen boy, or to learn his fate, a revelation has been made of many of the most important facts in the case.

These disclosures have come from Senator Plunkitt, a member of the state legislature from this city, who says he has secured information never before made public in connection with the Philadelphia kidnaping.

Acting upon this information, Senator Plunkitt has introduced at Albany an amendment to the present law against kidnaping and providing more severe penalty for the crime.

"The abductors of Charles Ross," says Senator Plunkitt, "were two New York river thieves, one of them named Mosher. The wagon in which Ross was carried away was hired in New York by Mosher and driven to Philadelphia, so as to prevent any possible discovery of the offenders. The wagon was driven about 30 moles out of Philadelphia, and was there abandoned, Mosher and his companion, accompanied by their victim, taking passage on the train to New York. Fear kept Ross quiet.

Upon arriving at New York, Ross was taken on one of Mosher's river craft, and finally, to prevent dectection, Charlie was thrown overboard in the bay, after having been tied to iron, so as to make it impossible for his body to rise to the surface. The New York man who let the horse and wagon to Mosher never claimed his property for fear of being charged with complicity in the crime.

When Mosher was shot while attempting to rob the Van Brunt mansion at Bay Ridge, several months after the kidnaping, he attempted to explain the Charlie Ross affair, but death came as soon as the name passed his lips.

"I know my statement is correct," said Senator Plunkitt, "because I got it from a bigger man than any of us here. I got it from a supreme court judge."

The senator would not name the judge, but it is known that he referred to Judge Van Brunt, who successfully resisten ad attempt to rib his house at Bay Ridge by shooting Mosher and his "pal."

On July 1, 1874, Charlie Ross, then 4 years old, was playing with his older brother, Walter, in front of their home in East Washington lane, Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. Two men in a light spring wagon, who had been seen to pass the house a number of times before, induced the boys to go with them "for a drive." They promised the children some candy and fireworks for the approaching Fourth. They would also visit "Aunt Susie," the men said. This was a fictitious personage invented for the occasion.

As the vehicle neared Palmer and Richmond streets Walter Ross became frightened and began to cry. One of the men gave him a quarter and told him to go and buy some fireworks in a store near by. When Walter returned the wagon was gone. Charlie Ross never appeared again.

Soon after the abduction an advertisement appeared in the Philadelphia Public Ledger offering to restore the boy if the father, Christian K. Ross, would pay the abductors $20,000. Mr. Ross was a man of moderate circumstances, and such a large sum was impossible for him to pay.

The abductors had made their terms in a very ingenius manner, and the money could have been delivered if Mr. Ross had it, without any possibility of the detection of the abductors. But all Mr. Ross could do was to offer them $300 and promise them more as soon as he could raise it.

The abductors then wrote a letter to Mr. Ross threatening that Charlie would be killed if any attempts were made to trace the perpetrators of the crime. Then the friends of Mr. Ross promptly raised the $20,000 and proposed that the conditions of the kidnapers be complied with.

The police, however, interfered with this proceeding, and Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, turned the case over to the detectives, at the same time offering a reward of $20,000 for the arrest of the kidnapers and the return of Charley Ross. The offer of this reward drew world-wide attention to the crime, but led to no clew either to the criminals or the whereabouts of the child.

About two months after the abduction the police found a clew which seemed to fix the crime on William Mosher and Joseph Douglass, two notorious burglars whose field of operations had been in Philadelphia. William Westervelt, a brother-in-law of Mosher, told the story of the abduction, and so fixed the guilt.

On the night of December 14, 1874, Mosher and Douglass robbed the house of Judge Van Brunt at Bay Ridge. The brother of the judge shot them both, killing one and fatally wounding the other. The dead man was Mosher. Douglass before he died, confessed that they had stolen Charlie Ross.

Walter Ross identified Mosher as the man who took his brother. Westervelt was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for complicity in the crime, but Douglass and Westervelt both admitted that the boy would never be found because he was beyond life.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senate—The army reorganization bill continued under discussion.

House—The Hopkins reapportionment bill was defeated, and the Burleigh bill passed by a vote of 165 to 102.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Senate—By a vote of 34 to 15 concurred in House provision in army reorganization bill abolishing army canteen. Referred House reapportionment bill to committee on census.

House—Devoted day to consideration of river and harbor bill, but made little progress.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senate—Discussion of the army reorganization bill occupied the day.

House—Devoted the day to further consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Senate—Passed House reapportionment bill without objection and devoted rest of day to continuation of debate on army reorganization bill.

House—Passed 170 private pension bills, among them being one to increase pension of General Americus V. Rice, formerly member of Congress from Ohio, from $36 to $100 a month.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senate—Devoted the day to eulogies of the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota.

House—River and harbor bill again occupied nearly all the session.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Senate—Again devoted the day to consideration of the army reorganization bill, but made no progress. Messrs. Teller and Pettigrew resorted to filibustering tactics.

House—Postponed District of Columbia business until Monday, January 21, and proceeded with the river and harbor bill. Good progress was made, fifty-nine of the ninety-seven pages of the bill being completed. Many amendments were offered, but all failed.

RADWAY'S R READY R RELIEF R

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

INSULAR CASES.

Attorney General Griggs and John G. Carlisle Argue Them.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—The Times-Herald publishes the following from Mr. Wellman, its Washington correspondent:

There was a great debate before the supreme court yesterday on a great national problem. Former Secretary Carlisle appearing in the affirmative and Attorney General Griggs in the negative, the question being: "Does the constitution follow the flag?"

The case is now before the court. There is to be some further argument on minor cases related to the general question, but the battle is really over. It has been thoroughly fought by some of the greatest lawyers in the country. Speculation is again rife as to the outcome.

For some unknown reason, gossip continues to assert that the court will divide, either five to four or six to three, in favor of the government's contention. There is no discoverable basis for this prediction, and yet these are the figures most commonly quoted among lawyers and senators who are familiar with the way in which the case has been handled. Justice Harlan is reckoned as one of the minority, and Justice Brewer is reported to be another.

In administration circles I find the greatest confidence that the court will decide in favor of the government, but no one pretends to have any information whatever. Probably with most of these prophets the wish is father to the thought.

Mr. Carlisle's address was incisive and brilliant, and the nine black robed judges appeared to hang upon his words. But he was technical rather than sweeping. He spent nearly one-half his time arguing that the President could not set up tariff against the United States in territory acquired by the United States, and most of the other half was devoted to his contention that when congress laid a tax upon goods going to Porto Rico it was an export tax and therefore unconstitutional.

His friends waited in vain for a broad, comprehensive argument upon the merits of the question of the power of congress, and when Mr. Carlisle closed, rather abruptly, disappointment was written on their faces. Mr. Carlisle explained that he had intended to make a much more extended argument, but that he was himself tired, and he fancied the court had become wearied.

Mr. Carlisle's strongest points may be stated as follows:

1. If congress levies a tax upon goods going to Porto Rico, under the general taxing power given it by the constitution, it violates that clause of the constitution which says there shall be no export tax, even if Porto Rico be regarded as a foreign country.

2. If congress levies a tax upon goods going to Porto Rico, under the power given it by the constitution to govern territories (this power of governing Mr. Carlisle does not dispute), it violates the uniformity clause of the constitution, because when congress governs a territory, that territory becomes a part of the United States.

3. If, before the action of congress, the President imposes tariff upon goods going into or from the United States he is exceeding his powers and violating the constitution, because that is legislation, and the President has no power to legislate for a territory.

"In governing a territory under its constitutional powers congress must not govern the United States, too," said Mr. Carlisle, "and a tax upon goods going from the United States to Porto Rico is a tax upon producers, citizens of the United States—is legislation for them. Congress cannot, under the pretext of legislating locally for a territory, thus legislate in defiance of the restrictions of the constitution for the people of the United States."

QUAY WILL WIN.

Will Receive Majority Vote in Both Branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—That Col. M. S. Quay will be elected United States senator to-day by the Pennsylvania legislature is conceded by the leaders of the opposition.

The house and senate will vote separately at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Quay will not receive a majority vote in each body. The two houses will meet in joint session at noon to-morrow to canvass the vote and declare an election. Attorney General Elkin and other lieutenants of Mr. Quay predict his combined vote will be at least 132, or five more than necessary to a choice. He received 123 votes in the joint Republican senate and house caucus, which met two weeks ago and made its unanimous

COL. M. S. QUAY
Successfully Shakes the Senatorial Plum Tree To-Day.

choice. In addition to the votes which were then cast for him, it is conceded that Representatives Benjamin F. Welty, of Franklin, and Thomas J. Reynolds, of Lackawanna, who voted with the anti-Quay Republicans on the organization, will vote for him. He will also receive the vote of John H. Thompson, of Centre, who was unable to be present when the house organized, on account of illness, and who has since issued a statement that he will vote for Mr. Quay.

WILL USE THE FLAG.

Tacoma, Jan. 11.—Alaska advices state that the Sitka Indians, including the Eagle, Crow and Frog clans, who have been quarreling over the use of totems and other emblems of their respective clans, have decided, after a long conference to put aside their differences, and make the American flag their tribal emblem.

CIGARETTES, RED LIQUOR

And Hazing All "Go" at West Point Military Academy.

West Point, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The congressional investigating committee held three sessions at the West Point military academy yesterday. The first two sessions, and the greater part of the night session were occupied in the examination of Cadet Lewis Brown, jr., of Newport, R. I., who was one of Cadet Keller's seconds in his fight with Booz.

From the line of examination adopted the congressmen are evidently bent on the abolition of hazing and fighting at the academy. They put Brown through an exhaustive examination in the course of which they elicited the fact that in violation of the rules and regulations of the institution, the upper class men carry intoxicating liquor into the reservation, and consume quite a considerable quantity of it.

Another stringent rule seems to have been broken with impunity. This is the regulation prohibiting smoking. Cadet Brown acknowledged that the majority of the cadets were cigarette smokers, and that plenty of cigarettes were smuggled into the institution.

General Dick, Judge Smith and Mr. Driggs handled Brown without gloves. Mr. Driggs told him that the first class men thought they were the whole thing, and Judge Smith said that they were conceited, arrogant and ignorant in their presumption of setting their judgment against that of the authorities of the academy.

Cadet Joseph F. Barnes, of the District of Columbia, another of Keller's seconds, was the only other witness called.

Dumped Into Gutter.

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 14.—Chief of Police Stahl yesterday destroyed a large wholesale stock of expensive liquors, the property of a Kansas City liquor firm. The liquor was dumped into the gutter by order of the police judge.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trads says:

"Only in the textiles is special hesitation shown. Staple products are firm, iron and steel prices are held without trouble, boots and shoes and wool are steady, and all with fair demand, so that manufacturers are busy. In textiles, however, the improvement which seemed to be promised with the new year is still delayed, and in cotton goods stocks are growing in some quarters, though still not oppressively heavy anywhere. Throughout the contry distribution of merchandise continues on a good scade and collections are unusually prompt.

"Construction of bridges and buildings, together with contemplated track elevation, crowds the capacity of all concerns making structural shapes of iron and steel. Orders for locomotives, cars, and rails and all forms of railway equipment are also abundant, and there is no sign of reaction in the industry. Plate and sheet mills have large business, and merchant steel is in brisk demand. Competition is keen, however, and increased operations fail to affect prices. New schedules are promised in the near future, and lower freight rates are anticipated. Stocks decreased slightly in December, but there is fear of accumulation, and quotations at Pittsbrug and Philadelphia have declined during the past week.

"Failures for the week were 324 in the United States."

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 15.—Close.—With weak cables the opening in wheat here was ⅜c to ½c under the close of yesterday, and then reports of heavy receipts helped to keep the market down. The manipulations of the managers of the bull campaign is rather tantalizing and is enough to keep the regular traders on the anxious seat. The Wall street interest, working at Chicago, buys when the market is weak, and sells when it is strong, but nobody knows what is to happen next.

The business of the day was done upon a very narrow margin and trading was exceedingly dull. Markets outside of Chicago were very weak and Duluth has gone to a discount under Chicago, after ruling at a premium since last July.

Primary receipts continue heavy and Bradstreet's detail on the world's visible supply did not show as much decrease as was expected.

Weather in the west is unseasonably mild.

The closing prices at Toledo show a less from yesterday of ¼@⅜c.

Corn was fairly active and prices were maintained firmly.

Oats were steady.

Clover seed showed a little business and prices were a few cents higher. Receipts, 930 bags; shipments, 392 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash and Jan., 37½c; May, 39⅝c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 yellow, 37½c.

Oats—Cash and Jan., 24c; May, 26c.

Rye, 53c.

Clover seed—1898 prime, $6.35; 1899 prime, $6.55; cash and Jan., $7.15; March, $7.22½; No. 2, $6.20@6.50; rejected, $6.00@6.15.

Timothy, $2.25.

At Chicago.

May wheat opened ⅝c lower to-day at 77⅛c to 77c, on weak cables and liberal northwest receipts. During the first hour May touched 77@77⅛c, but reacted to 77¼@77⅜c. The crowd was bearish but there was little pressure to sell, while some of yesterday's sellers bought moderately. Local receipts were 108 cars, two of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 366 cars against 373 last week and 296 a year ago.

May corn opened a shade lower to unchanged at 38⅜@38½c, and sold to 38⅛c on the unsettled weather. A reaction to 38¼c followed, on the receipts, 639 cars, and the prediction of colder weather.

Oats were dull. May opened unchanged to a shade down at 24⅞@25c, and sold to 24⅞c. Receipts were 472 cars.

Provisions opened firm on higher prices at the yards and rallied further on general buying. May pork opened 5c higher, at $14.30, sold to $14.45 and reacted to $14.3... May lard opened 5c up, at $7.57½@7.60, and sold to $7.62½. May ribes opened 2½@5c higher, at $7.22½@7.25 and rose to $7.30.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	To-day Jan. 14 Close.
Cash	79	..	..	79	79½
January	79	..	..	79	79½
May	81⅝	81¾	81½	81½	82
July	80¼	80¼	80	80	80⅝

CHICAGO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 14 Close.
January	74¼	74½	74¼	74¼	75⅜%
February	74½	74⅞	74½	74½	75¼
May	77¼	77½	76⅞	77	77½%
Corn—					
January	..	..	..	36¼	36⅝
February	37	..	..	36⅞	37
May	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼%	38⅝½
Oats—					
January	..	..	..	23⅝	23⅞
May	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	25

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 14 Close.
Wheat—					
May	81⅝½	81½	81¼	81⅜	81⅞
Corn—					
May	44			44	44

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 14 Close.
Wheat—					
May	75	75	74⅝	74⅝	75¼

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 14 Close.
Wheat—					
May	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75⅝	76

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 14 Close.
Wheat—					
May	77½	77½	77	77⅝	77½

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Jan. 14 Close.
Pork—					
January	$14.60	$14.60	$14.17	$14.17	$14.27
May	14.30	14.45	14.27	14.27	14.25
Lard—					
January	7.52	..	..	7.47	7.42
May	7.55	7.62	7.55	7.60	7.52
Ribs—					
January	..	..	..	7.10	7.07
May	7.22	7.27	7.22	7.25	7.20

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 15.—Noon.—Money on call nominally at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.83½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84 and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82½@4.83. Silver certificates, 64½@65½c. Bar silver, 63¾c. Mexican dollars, 49½c.

New York, Jan. 15.—Wall street.—There was an active demand for the Erie stocks at the opening, the common rising a point on the taking of 4,000 shares and the first preferred 1⅜ on the taking of 3,000 shares. Missouri Pacific rose a point and Kanawha & Michigan 2. There were sharp gains in some of the steel stocks, National tubing jumping 3⅛ and American Tin Plate 2. There were some irregularities in the group, Federal Steel being shaded a fraction. The railroad list was extremely irregular and in the list of losses Pennsylvania reached a point.

Realizing wiped out a part of the rise in the steel stocks, which were higher at the start, while buying put the issues which were laggards up sharply, particularly Pressed Steel Car, Steel Hoop, Federal Steel and Steel & Wire. The Eries reacted and New Jersey Central went down 1 and Delaware & Hudson 2⅛. Pennsylvania on the other hand recovered its loss. In the railroad section the tendency was upward for a time, Burlington rising a point and the Pacifics and Southwesterns being well bought.

A drive against Sugar caused a rapid break from 137 to 134⅝. The general market wavered for a time, but eventually reacted to the extent of 1@1½ on St. Paul, Rock Island, Burlington, Erie 1sts pfd., Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern pfd., New Jersey Central, the local tractions and others. Rallies of over a point in St. Paul and Erie 1st pfd. and Reading 1st pfd. and large fractions in the Pacific steadied the market and it became dull.

New York, Jan. 15.—The market showed an undertone of strength but the rise was varied with frequent reaction here and there. There was heavy buying of the Eries, which carried the common and first preferred above 30 and 68 respectively. Manhattan was pushed up 2 points and Brooklyn Transit 1⅝. The steel stocks were feverish and irregular. After the announcement of the dividend on Tin Plate that stock got up to 6⅜, Steel & Wire rose 2⅝ and National Tube got back to the highest. Before noon there were reactions of 2 in Tin Plate, 2⅜ in Federal Steel and 1½ in Steel & Wire. Kanawha & Michigan worked up steadily touching 27⅝ or 4⅝ above yesterday's close. Bonds were irregular and quiet.

New York Stock Market.

*Amer. Tobacco	114	115⅝	114	114½
Amer. Steel Wire	86⅜	87	85½	86⅜
Am. Steel Wire com	41	42⅞	39	40½
Am. Sugar Rfg.	136¼	137	133	133¼
Atchison	46½	46⅝	45½	45⅝
Atchison, pfd.	87½	86	85⅝	85½
Am. Car & F.	21⅝	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92⅜	91½	91½
Brooklyn R. T.	85⅝	85⅞	84¼	84⅝
Burlington	144	144⅞	142½	142⅝
Con. Tobacco	41	45	42⅞	44⅝
Chesp. & Ohio	40¼	40⅝	39¼	39⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	80½	81	79	79
Federal Steel	56	56⅝	49	51½
Federal Steel, pfd.	75	75⅝	74	74
General Electric	190	190½	189	189
Hocking	45½	45½	41½	44½
Hocking, pfd.	72¼	72¼	71	71½
Louisville & Nashv.	89½	89½	88⅞	89
Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12½
Leather, pfd.	74⅞	74⅞	77	77
Manhattan	119½	121⅝	119	121⅜
Mo. Pacific	87	86	84⅝	85
Miss. K. and T.	47⅝	48½	47⅝	48
N. Tube com.	57	57⅝	55⅝	56
N. Tube pref.	99¼	99½	99	99½
N. Pacific	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	82¼
N. P. pref.	86⅜	86½	86⅜	86⅜
N. Y. Central	144	144	142½	143⅞
N. and W. com.	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅞
Penna	149	149⅝	147⅝	148⅜
Pacific Mail	42	..	..	42
People's Gas	102¼	102⅝	101¼	101⅝
Reading 1st pref.	34⅝	34⅝	33	33¼
Rock Island	124	124¼	122	123
Rep. S. and I. C.	15	15⅛	14⅛	14⅜
So. Ry. pref.	72⅝	72⅝	71½	71½
St. Paul	151	151⅞	149⅞	149⅝
So. Pacific	42⅝	42⅝	42	42
Tenn. C. and I.	55	55⅞	54	55⅝
Union Pacific	85⅝	85	84⅝	84½
U. P. pref.	83¼	83¼	82½	82⅝
Wabash pref.	26¼	26⅞	26	26¼
West. Union	85¾	85⅞	85¼	85⅝
W. L. E.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅝

*Am. Tobacco extra div. 1½ per cent.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, O., Jan. 15.

Dairy markets are all weak, and butter is practically demoralized. Another reduction in price is noted to-day, making butter nine cents lower than it was this time last year, and dull at that. Oleomargarine is also off two cents, this being the first reduction in that product for about two years.

Vegetables remain firm, with fair trade reported by commission houses.

Quotations to-day are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' buying prices:

Butter—Dairy, 11@13c; fancy creamery, 19@21c; 1 lb. prints, 23c; packing stock, 10c.

Oleomargarine—10@13c.

Cheese—17c.

Eggs—Per doz., 17c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per barrel, $1.50.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.40; yellow Danvers, per bu., 95c.

Potatoes—Per bu., 43c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 40c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Spinach—Per bu., 75c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.25.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 15.—Butter—Receipts, 5,300 packages; market firm; creamery, 15@21c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,161 packages; market steady; fancy large fall made, 11@11½c; fancy small fall made, 11¾@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,604 packages; market barely steady; western average packed at mark, 18½@20c; western, loss off, 20½c.

Sugar—Raw firm; refined steady.

Coffee—Market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 7⅝c.

Molasses—Market steady.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 15.—Butter—Steady at 21c. Offerings, 24 tubs; no sales. Output of week, 10,430 tubs.

Live Stock.

Detroit, Jan. 15.—The demand for live cattle is quiet this week, and receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.00; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull at $2.50@3.50; milch cows lower at $25.00@45.00; calves active at $4.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Market quiet; prime lambs, $5.00@5.25; mixed, $3.60@4.00; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; receipts light, trade active, at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.25@5.30; pigs, $5.25@5.30; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; good to prime steers, $5.30@6.00; poor to medium, $3.60@5.20; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.35; cows, $2.70@4.40; heifers, $2.65@4.75; canners, $2.10@2.65; bulls, $2.75@4.40; calves, $4.00@6.00; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.20@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 30,000 head; to-morrow, 30,000 head; left over, 5,124 head; market 5c higher; top, $5.40; mixed and butchers', $5.10@5.35; good to choice heavy, $5.20@5.40; rough heavy, $5.05@5.15; light, $5.10@5.32½; bulk of sales at $5.25@5.30.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 15.—(Elrick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market dull. Hogs—Receipts, 60 cars; market active on all grades at $5.35@5.35. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Jan. 15. —(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market opened active and 5c higher than yesterday, local packers taking the bulk of the receipts at $5.35 for mixed hogs; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.85; trade closing steady.

COTTON.

New York, Jan. 15.—The cotton market opened steady with prices 1 to 4 points higher in sympathy with failure on Liverpool's part to fully respond to our weakness of last night. Shorts were nervous and covered in a feverish fashion. European interests bought March and exports bought several large blocks of May cotton. The private wires reported splendid export demand for spot cotton and increasing inquiry from American spinners. The feature of the foreign buying of raw cotton were purchases for Russian account. Shortly after the call the market made a sharp turn and broke heavily under pressure of loosely held long stuff and a concerted bear attack. Receipts at the ports piled up far in excess of last night's estimates and late cables reflected a weak tone in the English market. During the rest of the first hour prices crumbled steadily under selling from all points of the compass. The South and Wall street sold on the break as did the commission house element. Later the market was irregular. Frequent turns for profits caused small rallies and a score of put shorts; but in the end the market failed to show positive strength. Belief that the down turn had about run its course tempted investment buying around $9.25 for March, $9.23 for May and $9.29 for July. Trading as a whole was much more energetic than in some time.

Cotton futures opened steady. Jan., $9.72; Feb., $8.41; March, $9.37; April, $9.34; May, $9.33; June, $9.28; July, $9.29; Aug., $8.98; Sept., $8.54; Oct., $8.16; Nov., $8.12.

Cotton spot closed dull, ⅛ lower; middling upland, 9⅞; mid gulf, 10⅛; sales, 634 bales.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Jan. 15.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1900 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$3.50@ 4.00
Trash (sound)	4.00@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Medium lugs	5.00@ 5.50
Good lugs	5.50@ 6.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	6.50@ 7.50
Good leaf	7.50@ 8.50
Fine and selections	9.00@10.75

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$4.00@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.00
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.00
Good lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	7.50@ 8.00
Good leaf	8.00@11.00
Fine and selections	13.00@16.75

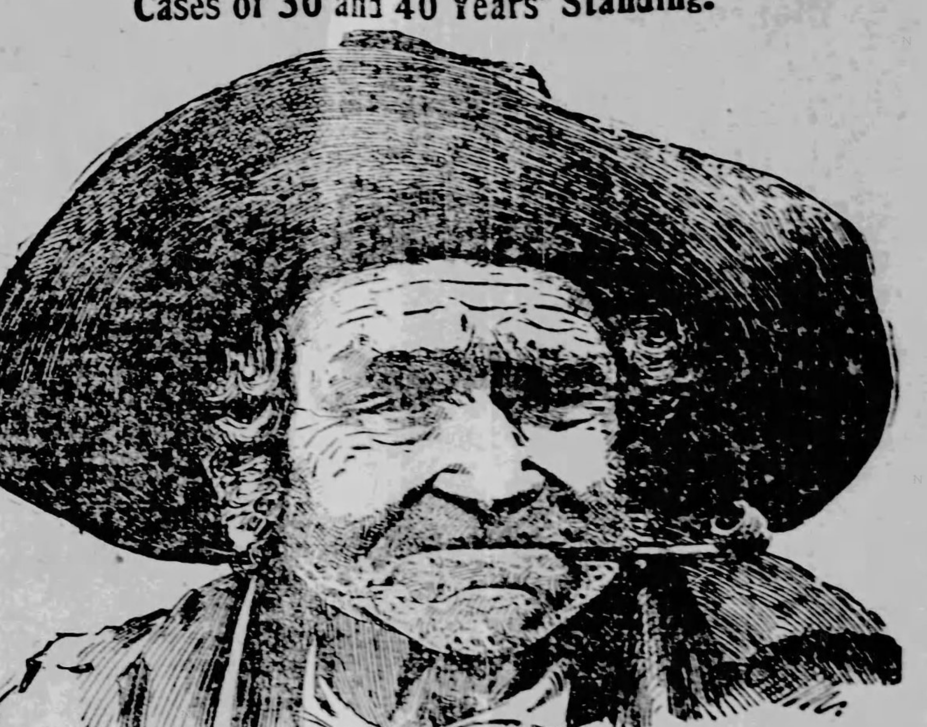
DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$3.00@ 3.25
Trash (sound)	3.25@ 3.75
Common lugs	3.75@ 4.00
Medium lugs	4.00@ 4.50
Good lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.25@ 5.75
Medium leaf	5.75@ 6.25
Good leaf	6.50@ 8.00
Fine and selections	9.00

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 2c lower.

25,000 PACKAGES FREE.

Rheumatism Cured By a Simple Remedy That You May Try Without Spending a Cent—Cured Many Cases of 30 and 40 Years' Standing.



82 Years of Age. Entirely Cured of Rheumatism After Having Suffered 42 Years.

On the theory "that seeing is believing," John A. Smith, of Milwaukee, wants everyone to try his remedy for the cure of rheumatism at his expense. For that reason he proposes to distribute 25,000 free sample packages among all persons sending him their address. Mr. Smith had suffered all the agony and torture from rheumatism, tried all the remedies known and yet utterly failed to find relief.

At times he was so helpless that he had to take to morphine and after considerable doctoring he gave up in despair. He began studying into the causes of rheumatism, and after much experimenting, he finally hit upon a combination of drugs which completely cured him. The result was so beneficial to his entire system that he called his new found remedy "Gloria Tonic." Those of his friends and relatives and neighbors suffering from rheumatism were next cured and Mr. Smith concluded to offer his remedy to the world. But he found the task a difficult one, as nearly everybody had tried a hundred or more remedies and they couldn't be made to believe that there was such a thing as a cure for rheumatism. But an old gentleman from Seguin, Texas, wrote him saying if Mr. Smith would send him a sample he would try it, but as he had suffered forty-one years and wasted a fortune with doctors and advertised remedies, he wouldn't buy anything more until he knew it was worth something. The sample was sent, he purchased more, and the result was astonishing. He was completely cured. This gave Mr. Smith a new idea, and ever since that time he has been sending out free sample packages to all who apply. It cured Miss Emma Callender at No. 130 Oak street, Vincennes, Ind., who, after spending over 500 dollars with doctors, had been given up to die. In Prosser, Neb., it cured Mrs. Carl Moritz, a lady of 67, who had suffered 52 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexauer, a gentleman of 70, who suffered for 33 years. In Perrysburg, Ohio, it cured Mr. Mich. Muth, a gentleman of 70. In Heron Lake, Minn., it cured Mrs. John Geehr, who had suffered for 30 years. Rev. C. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., tested this remarkable cure on two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 12 and the other 25 years, both were completely cured. Even prominent physicians had to admit that "Gloria Tonic" is a positive success, among them Dr. Quintero, of the University of Venezuela, to whom it was recommended by the United States consul. In thousands of other instances the result has been the same. It cured many cases which defied Hospitals, Drugs, Electricity and Medical Skill, among them persons over 75 years old.

Mr. Smith will send a trial package absolutely free of charge to any reader of The Blade, for he is anxious that everybody should profit by his good fortune. It is a remarkable remedy, and there is no doubt but that it will cure any case of rheumatism, no matter how severe it may be. Mr. Smith's address in full is JOHN A. SMITH, 1160 SUMMERFIELD CHURCH BLDG., MILWAUKEE, WIS.